

The Royal School Series.

BRIEF

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

WITH NOTES, QUESTIONS, AND MAPS.



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BRIEF HISTOR

I.—THE ROMAN

55 B.C. to 410 A.D.

LEADING FEATURES:—Britain a Roman province for three centuries and a half—The Britons unable to defend themselves when the Romans withdrew.

1. The Celts who inhabited Britain were disturbed in the year 55 B.C. by the arrival of Roman soldiers under Julius Caesar. The *Roman Period* of British history then began. It lasted four hundred and sixty-five years.

2. It was not until the reign of Claudius, 43 A.D., that the Romans gained any decided success in Britain. Shortly after that time, 51 A.D., a brave British chief, named Caradoc or Caractacus (*Ca-*⁺*ruc-ta-cus*), was defeated and taken prisoner; and the Druids, as the priests of the Britons were called, were expelled from Mona (Anglesey).

3. Agricola was the chief Roman governor of Britain. During seven years (78-85 A.D.) he held power; and, having invaded Caledonia (Scotland), he defeated a chief named Gal'gacus in the Battle of Mons Grampius, or Graupius, 84 A.D.

4. The Romans built several walls across Britain, to secure their conquests from the attacks of the Picts or Caledonians. The principal of these were the Wall of Hadrian,¹ from the Tyne to the Solway Firth (121 A.D.); and the Wall of Antonine,² from the Forth to the Clyde (140 A.D.). In 208 the Roman Emperor Severus (*Se-er'-rus*) marched through Caledonia, as far as to the Moray Firth.

¹ *Wall of Hadrian.*—Afterwards repaired and strengthened by Severus; ² *Wall of Antonine.*—Called, after the emperor, Antonine's Wall; and, in later times, *Grime's Dyke*.

5. The Sack of London by the Picts and Scots,¹ in 360 A.D., is a clear sign that the Roman power was decaying in the island. Finally, 410 A.D. in 410 A.D., the Emperor Honorius wrote a letter withdrawing his legions from Britain, and leaving it without any native army to repel the attacks of the northern foes.

QUESTIONS.—1. When did the Romans first visit Britain? Under what general? To what race did the natives belong? How long did the Roman Period last? What are its leading features?

2. In whose reign did the Romans first gain any decided success in Britain? What native chief was taken prisoner by the Romans? What were the British priests called? From what place were they driven?

3. Who was the chief Roman governor of Britain? How long did he hold power? What great victory did he gain?

4. Name the principal Roman walls. For what purpose were they built? When was Hadrian's Wall built? And where? When was Antonine's Wall built? And where?

5. What indicates the decay of the Roman power in Britain? When were the Roman legions withdrawn?

CHIEF DATES.—ROMAN PERIOD.

Landing of Julius Caesar	b.c. 55
Invasion under Claudius.	A.D. 43
Agricola Governor	78-85
Hadrian's Wall built	121
Antonine's Wall built	140
Departure of the Romans	410

¹ *Scots.*—Ireland was at that time the country of the Scots. Some of the Scots seem to have crossed over to Caledonia, and to have joined the Picts against the

Romans, in the fourth century. It was not till 530 A.D. that they made any fixed settlement in the western islands and mainland of Scotland.

II.—THE OLD ENGLISH PERIOD.

449 to 1066 A.D.

LEADING FEATURES:—Britain becomes England—The English become Christian—The Danes struggle with the English—French influence prepares England for the Norman Conquest.

1.—FROM THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT TO EGBERT.

1. Not long after the departure of the Romans, the Picts and Scots again invaded South Britain. ✓The Britons, it is said, being unable to resist them, called in the aid of certain Teutonic¹ tribes which had been in the habit of plundering their coasts. ✓The Teutons gladly came; and they liked the country so much that they were loath to go away again.

So they wrested from the Britons (or Welsh, as they called them), whom they had come to help, land on which they and their families might settle. ✓These Teutonic settlers were the founders of the English nation.

By-and-by there came other tribes of the same race, who settled on different parts of the coast. ✓In the end, they founded as many as eight distinct states in Britain—or England, as it came to be called—and drove the Welsh into the high-lands in the north and west of the country.

2. The names of some of these states (as Essex, Sussex, Wessex) show that they were founded by Saxons. Others (as East Anglia and Northumbria) were founded by people called Angles. ✓As the earliest settlers were Saxons, the Welsh naturally gave that name to all the invaders.

But the Angles got most of the land, and became the most powerful. So, when the two peoples (who spoke the same language, and were as closely related as brothers) grew into one, they were called Anglo-Saxons (that is, Angles and Saxons), or more commonly Angles, or English alone. ✓Saxons as well as Angles called their speech English—never Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon, as is often done now; and the general

¹ **Teutonic.**—The name for the whole stock of nations inhabiting the North of Europe. It consists of two branches—the Scandinavian or Norse, and the

Gothic. To the former belong Icelanders, Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians; to the latter, the English, the Germans, the Flemish, and the Dutch.

name which they gave to the country was ENGLAND,—that is, the Land of the English.¹

3. When these Teutons came to Britain they were heathens in religion, and little better than savages in life and manners. But 597 A.D. Augustine (*Au-gus-tine*) began to preach Christianity in Kent in 597, and then a great change began.² The Christian faith was 627 A.D. embraced by the King of Northumbria in 627, and it rapidly spread to the other states, carrying civilization and refinement in its train.

4. These early kingdoms were generally at war with one another; and the weaker states thus became gradually absorbed in the stronger ones. In this way the land came to be divided among three 827 A.D. states—Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria.³ These three contended; and in 827, Wessex (under King Egbert) remained as sole conqueror, having swallowed up the territory of all the other seven.

QUESTIONS.—1. What are the leading features of the Old English Period? Why did the Teutons come to Britain? Why did they not go away again? Of what were these Teutons the founders? How many different states did they found in all?

2. Why did the Welsh call all these settlers Saxons? Which was the most powerful tribe? What name did the combined peoples receive? What was

their speech called? What general name did they give to Britain? What does that name mean?

3. What were these settlers in religion? When and by whom was Christianity introduced into Kent? When into Northumbria?

4. What was the effect of the wars among the Teutonic states? Among what three states was the land first divided? Which state conquered in the end?

2.—FROM EGBERT TO HAROLD.

1. For the next two hundred years, the English were engaged in constant wars with the Norsemen, or Danes, who had begun to ravage their coasts as early as 787. The Danes were nearly related to the English in origin and language.¹ If we represent the Angles and the Saxons as brothers, we may call the Danes their cousins.

2. The Kings who were most successful in resisting the Danes were Alfred the Great (871-901) and *Æthelstan* (925-941). Alfred was twenty-one when he became King. The first seven years of his reign were spent in fighting with the Danes. They pressed him so hard that he was at last obliged, with a few followers, to take refuge in the island of Athelney,¹ amid the swamps of Somersetshire.

After a time, more of his own people joined him there, and he began to take heart again. He resolved to gather all the forces he could, and to attack the Danes. ✓

¹ *Athelney* —At the junction of the Tone and the Parrett.

MAP OF BRITAIN, SHOWING THE ANGLO-SAXON STATES.



The different Anglian and Saxon States, in the order of their reputed settlement, were,—KENT, SUSSEX, WESSEX, ESSEX, EAST ANGLIA (comprising North-folk and South-folk), NORTHUMBRIA (separated into Deira and Bernicia), and MERCEA, which was conquered by Anglians and was mainly subject to Northumbria. The seven chief States are sometimes called *The Heptarchy*, or Rule of Seven; but there never were at any one time seven independent States. The native Britons, or Welsh as the Anglo-Saxons called them, were driven into Cornwall (or West Wales), North Wales, Cumbria, and Strathclyde.

To acquaint himself with the strength of the enemy and with their plans, he is said to have entered their camp at Ethandune,¹ disguised as a minstrel. Returning after seven days to his own men, he attacked the Danes, and smote them so sorely that they were glad to yield to him.

The Danes became Christians, and were allowed to settle in East Anglia² and Mercia;³ whence it arises that we have many places with Danish or Scandinavian names in these parts of England;—for example, Derby, Ashby, Norwich, and Ipswich.)

3. In *Æthelstan's* reign, a Danish prince of Northumbria tried to assert his independence. He formed a league with the King of Scots and some Welsh princes who were alarmed at *Æthelstan's* growing power. *Æthelstan* met them at Brunanburh,⁴ and gained a decisive victory.

Thereafter *Æthelstan* reigned in peace. (He is regarded as one of the ablest and wisest of the early English princes, and as the first who had any real claim to the title of King of all England. (He also encouraged commerce by granting the title of Thane to every merchant who made three voyages in his own ships.)

4. But their defeats did not prevent the Danes from returning again and again to attack the English, especially when a weak monarch filled the throne. *Æthelred the Unready* (978-1017) tried to get rid of them, 1002 by bribing them with money to go away, exacting from his people for the purpose a tax called *Dane-geld*, or Dane-money. A.D. But this only made them return in larger numbers, and demand a larger bribe. Then in 1002 he ordered a massacre of all the Danes in England; which brought over thousands of their friends, burning with revenge.

After a fierce struggle, the Danes at last succeeded in wresting the 1017 crown of England from the English; and they held it for A.D. twenty-four years. Three Danish Kings in succession filled the English throne. The greatest of them was *Canute*, or *Knut* who was at the same time King of England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

5. On the death of the last Danish King—who left no son to succeed him—*Edward* (the son of *Æthelred*) was called to the throne; 1041 and thus the true English line was restored. This *Edward* had A.D. spent the greater part of his life in Normandy, the Duke of which state was his second cousin.

It was quite natural, therefore, that when he came to England he

¹ *Ethandune*.—Edington, near Westbury in Wilts.

² *East Anglia*.—Now Norfolk and Suffolk.

³ *Mercia*.—The centre of England,

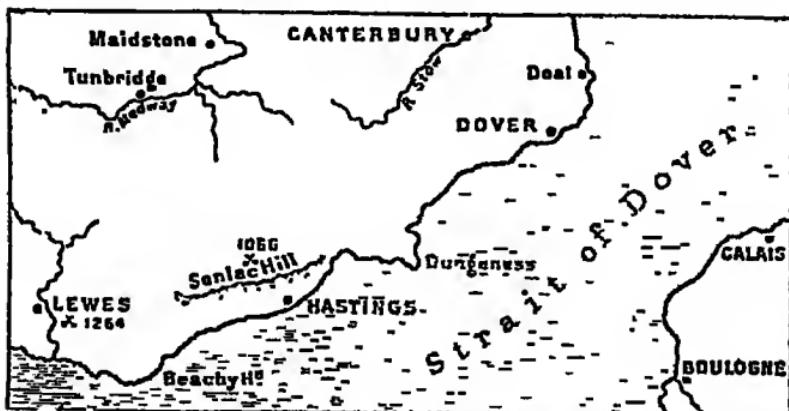
between the Thames and the Mersey, and between East Anglia and Wales.

⁴ *Brunanburh*.—Somewhere in the north of England; but its locality is not exactly known.

should surround himself with the Norman friends of his youth. French fashions and influence were thus introduced into England long before the Norman Conquest; and by-and-by the French language was that commonly used, not only in the King's circle, but in the churches and in the courts of law. Edward, whose pious life gained for him, after his death, the title of *The Confessor*, died childless in 1066.

6. The nearest heir to the throne was Edgar the *Ætheling*;¹ but as he was too young to wield the sceptre in times so stormy, the *Witan*,² or Great Council, chose as King, Harold, Earl of Kent, then the most powerful noble in all England. But Duke William of Normandy declared that Edward had bequeathed the crown to him; and, moreover, that Harold himself had sworn a solemn oath not to oppose his claims.

He therefore came over with a powerful army, and claimed the throne. The King of Norway invaded England at the same time, and took the city of York. Harold marched to the north and defeated him; and then turning southward, he hastened to meet William, who had landed on the coast of Sussex.



The two armies met at Senlac Hill, near Hastings, on October 14, 1066, and a terrible battle was fought, which lasted a whole day. Fearful was the slaughter: thousands of brave men fell on both sides. But in the evening, as Harold was again leading on his men to the charge, he was shot in the eye by an arrow, which pierced his brain. His two brothers fell slain by his side, and his army fled to the woods. Thus the Duke of Normandy gained the victory, and was called William the Conqueror.

¹ *The Ætheling*.—The title borne by the heir-apparent to the English throne before the Norman Conquest. The word means *Noble-son*.

² *Witan*.—In full the name was *Wit enagemot*; that is, “of wise men the meeting.” It included bishops and abbots, as well as *thaves* or noblemen.

QUESTIONS—1. How long did the struggle with the Danes last? How were they related to the English?

2 What Kings were most successful in resisting them? How old was Alfred when he began to reign? How were the first seven years of his reign occupied? What was he at last obliged to do? From what did he take heart again? What did he resolve to do? How did he find out the enemy's plans? Where did he defeat them? Give the date. In what parts of England are there many places with Danish names? How do you account for this?

3 What was Æthelstan's great victory? What is his character? To what was he the first with any real claim? How did he encourage commerce?

4 How did Æthelred try to get rid of the Danes? With what effect?

What other means did he try? What did that lead to? How many Danish Kings occupied the throne? Who was the greatest of them?

5 When was the English line restored? Where had Edward spent the greater part of his life? With whom did he surround himself when he came to the English throne? What were the consequences of this? What was Edward's surname? When did he die?

6 Who was the nearest heir to the throne? Why was he not made King? Whom did the Witan choose as King? Who claimed the crown? On what grounds? What means did he adopt to obtain it? Who invaded England at the same time? With what result? Where did William land? Where did the two armies meet? What was the issue?

CHIEF DATES.—OLD ENGLISH PERIOD

	A.D.
The English Settlement..	449
Eight Teutonic States established .	582
Landing of Augustine..	597
First landing of the Danes.	787
Egbert crowned.	827
Massacre of Danes	1002
The three Danish Kings.	1017-1041
Battle of Hastings, or The Conquest ..	1066

CHIEF AUTHORS

Gildas the Wise—first British historian—a monk—native of Wales—died	
A D 570	
Venerable Bede—wrote History, and translated <i>Scriptures</i> into English—died	
A D 735	
King Alfred—translated the <i>Psalms</i> , <i>Bede's History</i> , &c., into English—died	
A D 901	
Asser—a learned monk—King Alfred's tutor—wrote the <i>Life of Alfred</i> —died	
A D 909	

GENEALOGICAL TREES

CONNECTING THE OLD ENGLISH AND NORMAN LINES

OLD ENGLISH LINE

ÆTHELRED II (the Unready), married,

1st, ELFLEDA,

||

EDMUND,
(Ironside)

EDWY

ÆTHELSTAN

2nd, EMMA of Normandy

||

EDWARD,
(Confessor)

ALFRED

EDWARD, married AGATHA

EDMUND

EDGAR, Etheling

MARGARET, married MALCOLM of Scotland

CHRISTINA.

EDITH-MATILDA, married HENRY I of England

MAUD or MATILDA, married GEOFFREY of ANJOU

NORMAN LINE

ROLLO, the Sea-King

||

WILLIAM

||

RICHARD I

||

RICHARD II

||

EMMA, married,

1 ÆTHELRED II

2 CANUTE the Great

RICHARD III

||

ROBERT,

(Le Diable)

WILLIAM (the Conqueror), married MATILDA of Flanders

ROBERT, Duke
of Normandy

||

RICHARD.

||

WILLIAM,-
(Rufus)

||

HENRY I, married
MATILDA of Scotland

||

ADELA.

III.—THE NORMAN PERIOD.

1066 to 1154 A.D.—88 years.—4 Kings.

LEADING FEATURES:—The Feudal System introduced—
Growing power of the Barons.

WILLIAM I, 'The Conqueror', began to reign	1066	HENRY I, (Beaumont), brother ... 1100
WILLIAM II, 'Rufus', son ...	1057	STEPHEN (Earl of Blois), neph. ew 1133-1154

1.—WILLIAM I.—THE CONQUEROR.

1066 to 1087 A.D.—21 years.

1. WILLIAM, after the Battle of Hastings, marched to London ; and was crowned on Christmas-day, 1066. He promised to rule according to the English laws, and was at first just and merciful ; but his subjects gave him much trouble by forming plots against his life, and once, when he was in Normandy, they fixed on a day to destroy all the Normans in the country, as Ethelred had destroyed the Danes.

But William soon returned ; and, when he heard of it, he began to act like a cruel tyrant, carrying fire and sword through the country, and laying waste whole counties. Taking away the rich estates of 1085 the English, he gave them to his Norman followers, who promised, A.D. in return, to serve him in time of war. Thus began in England the Feudal System, or the custom of paying for land by giving service in war, instead of by giving money for it.

2. Three chief events of his reign were these :—the Domesday Book was written, the Curfew Bell was brought in, and the New Forest was laid out.

The Domesday¹ Book contained an account of every estate in 1086 England, with the name of its owner, and an account of the cul- A.D. tivated land, as well as of the rivers, forests, and lakes which it contained.

The Curfew² was a bell which he ordered to be rung in every parish at eight o'clock at night, as a signal for the people to put out their lights and fires.

¹ *Domesday*.—That is, Judgment-day, or Law-day. Alfred the Great made a collection of *dooms*; that is, laws.

² *Curfew*.—From the French *courfue*, cover fire. The English regarded this as a mark of degradation.

' The New Forest embraced all Hampshire, from Winchester to the sea. Here he destroyed sixty villages, and drove out all the inhabitants, in order to make it a fit place for hunting wild beasts !

3. The Conqueror had four sons, Robert, Richard, William, and Henry. Robert raised a rebellion in France against his father. During the siege of a castle, father and son met in single combat ; for both being covered with armour, they did not know each other. Robert knocked his father off his horse, and would have killed him ; but the old King's helmet fell off, and Robert saw his face. He was so shocked that he fell down before his father, and implored his pardon.

4. Some years after this, King William was besieging a town in France, when his horse, treading on some hot ashes, began to plunge. The King, who had become very heavy, got bruised upon the saddle, and this caused his death. He left the crown of England to his second son, William, and that of Normandy to Robert.

Questions.—Give the first and last dates of the Norman Period. Name the Kings. When did each begin to reign ?

1. How long did William I. reign ? What was William's first act after the Battle of Hastings ? When was he crowned ? What did he promise ? What was his conduct at first ? Why did he alter his conduct towards his subjects ? How did he then act ? To whom did he give the estates which he took from the English ? On what condition ? To what system did this lead ? What is the Feudal System ?

2. What were three chief events of his reign ? What was the Domesday Book ? The Curfew Bell ? The New Forest ? How did he snake the New Forest ? For what purpose ?

3. How many sons had William ? What were their names ? Which rebelled ? What occurred when Robert was besieged ?

4. How did William come by his death ? In what was he engaged at the time ? To whom did he leave the crown of England ? What did he leave to Robert ?

2.—WILLIAM II.—RUFUS.

1057 to 1100 A.D.—13 years.

1. William II. was called Rufus because he had a ruddy complexion. As he was false and cruel, he was not beloved by the people, and a plot was formed to set Robert upon the throne. Robert, though wild and careless, was brave and generous, and the people were fond of him. But William was on his guard, and defeated their plans.

2. After this, William, not content with the crown of England, wished to have that of Normandy also. He therefore made war upon Robert, and took away part of his dukedom (1091). Soon afterwards he obtained the whole ; for Robert, wishing to go to the ¹⁰⁹⁵ Crusades,¹ borrowed a large sum of money from him, promising ^{A.D.} that if he could not pay it back, William should have his lands.

¹ *Crusades*.—Wars of the cross, or [taken between the eleventh and the thirteenth century.

3. In those days it was a custom with many Christians to take a journey to Jerusalem, to see the tomb where Christ was supposed to have been buried. But Jerusalem was then in the hands of the Saracens, who were not Christians, and who were very cruel to the pilgrims, and wished to prevent them from visiting Jerusalem. So Peter the Hermit, who had been a pilgrim, went throughout all Europe preaching a Crusade, and persuading the princes and nobles to sell their lands, leave their homes, and take all the men they could to Jerusalem, to drive out the Saracens. It was thought that whoever died in this holy war was sure to go to heaven. Many thousands soon set out; and Robert of Normandy was one of their leaders.

4. Several princes besides Robert sold their lands to William, who was now priding himself on becoming a very powerful King, when death put an end to his greatness; for one day, while he was hunting in the New Forest, Sir Walter Tyrrel, shooting at a deer, missed his mark, and his arrow, glancing from a tree, pierced the King to the heart. Tyrrel escaped to France.

Some historians say that this was a murder, planned by the followers of Rufus; but the truth is not known. He was so little cared for, that his body was carried in a common cart to Winchester, then the capital of England, and buried without ceremony.

QUESTIONS.—1. From what year to what year did William Rufus reign? Why was he called Rufus? Was he beloved? Why? What attempt was made by the people?

2. Upon whom did William make war? Why? Did he obtain Normandy? How?

3. What famous wars were begun in William's reign? Where? Against

what people? Why? Who was it that preached a Crusade? How did Robert of Normandy and many others obtain money for this purpose?

4. What caused William's death? Who is said to have shot the arrow? What became of Tyrrel? What do some historians say of the matter? What was done with the body? What does this show?

3.—HENRY I.—BEAUCLERC.

1100 to 1135 A.D.—35 years.

1. Henry I. was the youngest son of the Conqueror, and a brother of the late King. He was called Beanclerc (*Bo-clair*), which means "fine scholar," because he was very learned for a King in those days. As soon as Henry heard of his brother's death, he hastened to Winchester to seize the royal treasures; and then to London, where he was crowned King.

2. Robert, on his return from the Holy Land, came over to England with an army, to take possession of the crown, which was his by right. He, however, consented to give up his claim for 3000 marks a year; which Henry agreed to pay him.

3. Soon after this, Henry invaded and took possession of Normandy, took Robert prisoner, and brought him over to England. He was closely confined in Cardiff Castle,¹ in Wales, for the rest of his life—a period of twenty-eight years. Some say that his eyes were burned out with a red-hot needle by Henry's order.

4. Henry had married Edith (who afterwards assumed the Norman name Matilda), daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland, and niece of Edgar the Atheling (1100). By this marriage the Norman and the English royal line were united. The issue of this marriage was a son and a daughter, William and Maud. Prince William was drowned on a voyage from Normandy in 1120. But Henry, by his will, left the crown to his daughter Maud, and made his nobles and his nephew Stephen swear to obey her. He died of an illness brought on by eating too heartily of lampreys.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Rufus? Give the first and the last dates of Henry's reign. Whose son was he? What was he surnamed? Why? What did Henry do when he heard of his brother's death? Where was he crowned?

2. Where was Robert then? What did he do when he returned home? What agreement was made?

3. What did Henry do soon after this? Where was Robert confined? How long? What is he said to have suffered?

4. Whom had Henry married? What did this marriage effect? How many children had Henry? What was the fate of his son? To whom did he leave the crown? Who swore to obey Maud? What caused Henry's death?

4.—STEPHEN.

1135 to 1154 A.D.—19 years.

1. Stephen, Earl of Blois,² although he had sworn to support Maud, claimed the crown; and many of the nobles and clergy were in his favour, as they did not like to be governed by a woman. He also promised that they should no longer pay Dane-geld, and should be allowed to build castles on their estates, and to hunt in their own forests. By these and other promises he gained over a great party, and was crowned.

2. But David, King of Scotland, who was the uncle of Maud, invaded England, ravaged Northumberland, and entered Yorkshire. Here he was met by Stephen's barons, and a great battle was fought at Northallerton,³ in which the Scots were defeated. This was called the Battle of the Standard, because the

¹ *Cardiff Castle*.—Cardiff is in the extreme south-east of Glamorganshire, about 2 miles from the Bristol Channel. (See Map, p. 20.) (433)

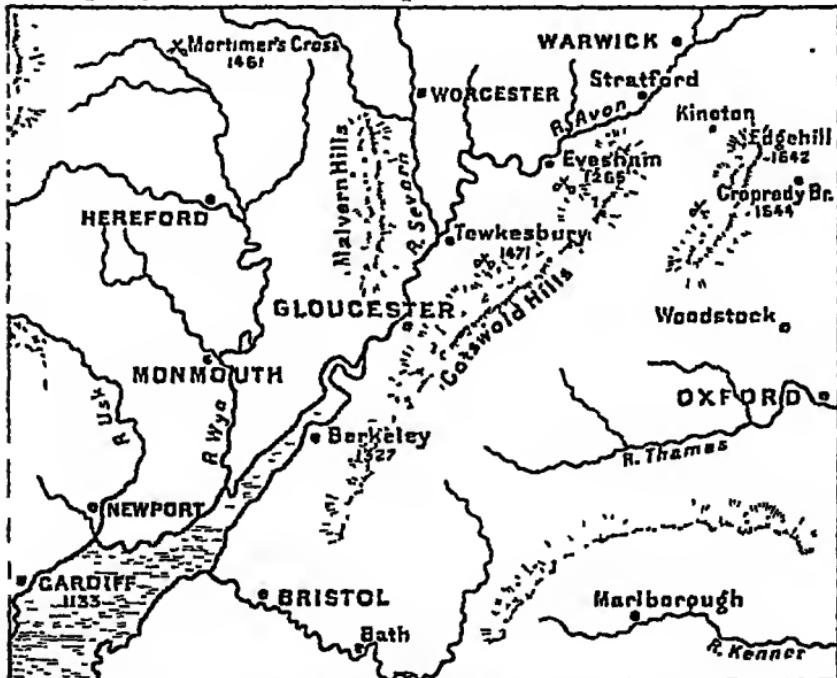
² *Blois*.—In France; 35 miles south-west of Orleans.

³ *Northallerton*.—Twenty-eight miles north-east of York. (See Map, p. 61.)

English carried into the field a large cross hung with flags and banners.

3. Soon after this, Maud landed in England with one hundred and forty knights. For some time the country was a scene of bloodshed. At last Stephen was defeated at Lincoln, taken prisoner, and cast into a dungeon in Bristol Castle.

4. Maud then became Queen; but her haughty spirit displeased the nation, and so great was the power raised against her that she was compelled to flee. Her half-brother and chief supporter, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, was taken prisoner at Winchester. He was exchanged for Stephen, who once more sat upon the throne.



The following winter, Maud was besieged at Oxford; and, the ground being covered with snow, she dressed herself in white, that she might not be seen, crossed the Thames on the ice, and soon after escaped to Normandy.

5. Maud had a son named Henry, now almost grown up. In the year 1152 he invaded England to claim the throne. But Stephen agreed that at his death Henry should have the crown; and so the dispute ended. Henry had not to wait long, for Stephen died in 1154, after a reign of nineteen years.

6. During this reign one hundred and twenty-six castles were built by permission of Stephen, and the barons became very powerful.

QUESTIONS. — 1. Who succeeded Henry I.? How long did he reign? Give the date. Who were in his favour? Why? What promises did he make?

2. Who invaded England to support Maud? What harm did he do? How far did he go? By whom was he met? What was the consequence? What was this battle called? Why?

3. Who came to England soon afterwards? What was the state of the country for some time? Where was

Stephen at last defeated? How was he treated?

4. Who then became Queen? How did she displease the people? How did Stephen recover his liberty? Where was Maud afterwards buried? How did she escape?

5. Who invaded England in 1152? Why? What agreement was made? When did Stephen die?

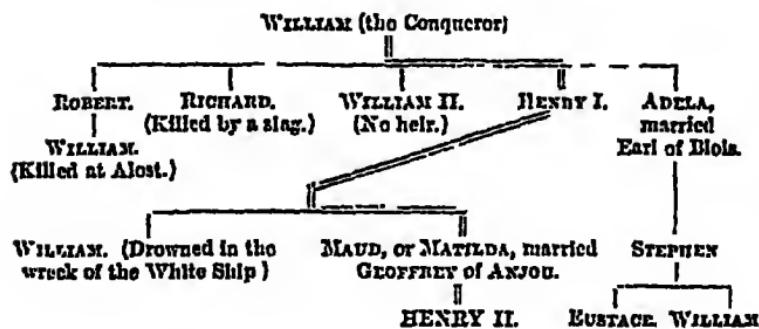
6. How many castles were built in Stephen's reign? What was the consequence of this?

CHIEF DATES — NORMAN PERIOD

	A.D.
Malcolm III. marries Margaret...	1058
The Feudal System introduced....	1085
Domesday Book compiled	1086
First Crusade (William II.).....	1096
Henry I. marries Edith-Matilda... ..	1100
Prince William drowned (Henry I.).	1120
Battle of the Standard (Stephen)....	1138
Maud lands.....	1139
Battle of Lincoln.....	1141
Prince Henry lands.....	1152

GENEALOGICAL TREE

CONNECTING THE NORMAN LINE WITH THE HOUSE OF ANJOU.



IV.—THE HOUSE OF ANJOU.

1154 to 1399 A.D.—245 years.—8 Kings.

LEADING FEATURES:—Decay of Feudalism—Struggles between Kings and Barons—Rise of the Commons; and foundation of English freedom.

HENRY II.....	began to reign 1154	EDWARD I. (son).....	1272
RICHARD I. (son).....	1189	EDWARD II. (son).....	1307
JOHN (brother).....	1199	EDWARD III. (son).....	1327
HENRY III. (son).....	1216	RICHARD II. (grandson).....	1377-1399

1.—HENRY II.—CURTMANTLE.

1154 to 1189 A.D.—35 years.

1. HENRY II. was the son of Geoffrey,¹ Count of Anjou, and Maud, daughter of Henry I. He was the most powerful King of his time—ruling not only England, but also the greater part of France. He also subdued Wales and Ireland.

2. His first care was to lessen the power of the barons; and this he did by causing many of their castles to be destroyed. Then, wishing to rule the clergy, he took into his favour one Thomas à Becket—a man of Norman descent, and son of a wealthy London merchant—gave him great wealth and power, and made him Archbishop of Canterbury.

But Becket, when he had got this great power, did not do as Henry wished. He gave up his rich and costly manner of living, and all his long train of attendants, began to eat coarse food, wore sackcloth next his skin, keeping it on until it was painful for him to wear it, and daily washed the feet of thirteen beggars.

He then took the part of the clergy against Henry. The Council, or Parliament, drew up the Constitutions of Clarendon, deciding in Henry's favour. Becket nevertheless continued to give Henry so much trouble, that one day, when he was in France, and heard of Becket's determined opposition, he became very angry, and said, “Is there not one of the cowardly knights eating of my bread that will rid me of this turbulent priest?”

¹ Geoffrey.—He bore the surname of Plantagenet, which was afterwards adopted by his descendants on the English throne, and which he derived from the device, a sprig of broom (*plante de genet*), which his family wore.

Four of his knights, hearing what was said, and being very jealous of Becket's power, went away secretly, crossed over to England, and proceeded to Canterbury¹ to murder Becket. They found him in the cathedral, at the altar, where they fell upon him and dashed out his brains. 1170 A.D.

When Henry heard of this horrid murder, he was not only very sorry, but also much afraid of the Pope's anger; so he had a splendid tomb built for Becket, and did penance by walking barefoot through Canterbury, falling down before the tomb, and allowing himself to be scourged with knotted cords. 1174 A.D.

3. The chief event of Henry's reign was the invasion of Ireland. This country was at that time divided into six provinces, ruled by as many Kings. Two of the most powerful of these quarrelled, and one of them applied to Henry for help. Henry allowed some of his nobles with their knights to go to his assistance. Soon afterwards he went himself, and received the homage of several of the chieftains. 1172 A.D.

4. Henry had four sons, Henry, Geoffrey, Richard, and John. They were very rebellious, and caused their father much trouble in the latter part of his reign. They even persuaded the Kings of France and Scotland to help them. But Henry put to flight all his enemies. He died, however, of a broken heart, because his favourite son John was among the rebels.

5. In this reign London became the capital of England—Winchester, the old capital, having been laid in ruins during the civil wars in Stephen's reign. William the Lion, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner in 1174, and was not released till he had owned Henry as over-lord of Scotland. Richard I. abandoned this claim for a sum of money in 1189.

QUESTIONS.—How many years did the House of Anjou occupy the throne? Give the first and the last dates. What are the leading features of the period? Name the Kings of the House of Anjou. Give the dates of their accession.

1. What was the surname of Henry II.? How long did he reign? Whose son was he? What relation to Henry I.? What is said of his power?

2. What was his first care? What means did he use? Whom did he take into favour? Why? To what dignity was Becket raised? What was his conduct? Whose part did he take? What

effect had this on Henry? How did he express his anger? What was the consequence? Where was Becket murdered? How did it affect the King? What did he do "so stony for the murderer?"

3. What was the chief event in Henry's reign? What led to the invasion? Give the date.

4. Name Henry's sons. What was their conduct? Whom did they ask for help? Were they successful? What caused Henry's death?

5. What was the former capital of England? Why was the change made?

¹ Canterbury.—In Kent, 16 miles north-west of Dover.

2.—RICHARD I.—COEUR DE LION, OR LION-HEARTED.

1189 to 1199 A.D.—10 years.

1. Richard I. succeeded to the throne, his elder brothers having died before their father. He cared very little for the welfare of his subjects; and though King for ten years, he only spent six months in England.

2. Wishing to join the Third Crusade, he began his reign by raising all the money he could. For this purpose he used improper means,—selling the offices of State, and taking away by force much wealth from the Jews, who at that time were very rich. Many of them were basely murdered, and their dwellings were plundered and burned to the ground.

3. Richard was joined in the Crusade by the King of France. They raised an immense army, and at Acre,¹ a town in Palestine, 1191 A.D. fought a great battle, in which thousands were slain. After taking this strong city, Richard marched to Jerusalem; but his army was not strong enough to take it, so he left for England.

4. On his way home, he was shipwrecked on the northern coast of the Gulf of Venice; and was making his way through Germany, in the dress of a pilgrim, when he was seized by the Duke of Austria, and sold for a great sum of money to the Emperor of Germany, who cast him into prison.

It is said that a French musician, who knew Richard, happened to arrive at the walls of the very castle where he was confined, and beneath the grated window of his cell played upon his harp a tune which Richard had composed. Richard, hearing it, remembered the harper, and sang the same tune in reply.

1194 A.D. The harper immediately knew the voice of the King, and went and made known in England the place of his confinement. A great ransom was paid for Richard's freedom, and he returned home.

5. During his absence the country was in a shocking state. It was infested by bands of robbers, and no man's life or property was safe. The famous outlaw Robin Hood lived about this time.

Shortly after Richard's return from the Holy Land he was besieging the castle of Chaluz in France, when he was shot by an archer from the walls. The wound mortified and caused his death.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Henry II? How long did he reign? Did he care much for his people? Give

did he raise money? What is said of the sufferings of the Jews?

3. Who joined Richard in the Crusade? What city was taken? Whither

2. In what war did he engage? How

did he next march?

¹ Acre.—On the coast of Syria, near the foot of Mount Carmel.

4. What happened on his way home? How did he try to reach England? What befell him in Germany? Who discovered the place of his confinement? How? What afterwards took place? 5. What was the state of the country during his absence? What famous out-law lived about this time? How did Richard come by his death? Where did this take place?

3.—JOHN—SANCERRE, OR LACKLAND.

1199 to 1216 A.D.—17 years.

1. John was the youngest son of Henry II., and brother of the late King. He was not the rightful heir, as Geoffrey, his elder brother, had left a son named Arthur, now twelve years old. John's first care, therefore, was to get rid of Arthur; and having shut him up in the Castle of Rouen,¹ he there murdered him, it is said, with his own hands.

By this act he so enraged the King of France and other princes, that they took away from him all his French provinces.

2. Soon after this, John quarrelled with the Pope about the choice of an Archbishop of Canterbury. John set the Pope at defiance. The Pope, in return, excommunicated all the churches in the land to be shut 1205 A.D. for six years, and forbade any service to be read at funerals.

He then told the King of France to invade England, and take possession of the throne. This so alarmed the cowardly John, that he submitted to the Pope, acknowledged him as his over-lord, and even agreed to pay him rent for the crown. 1213 A.D.

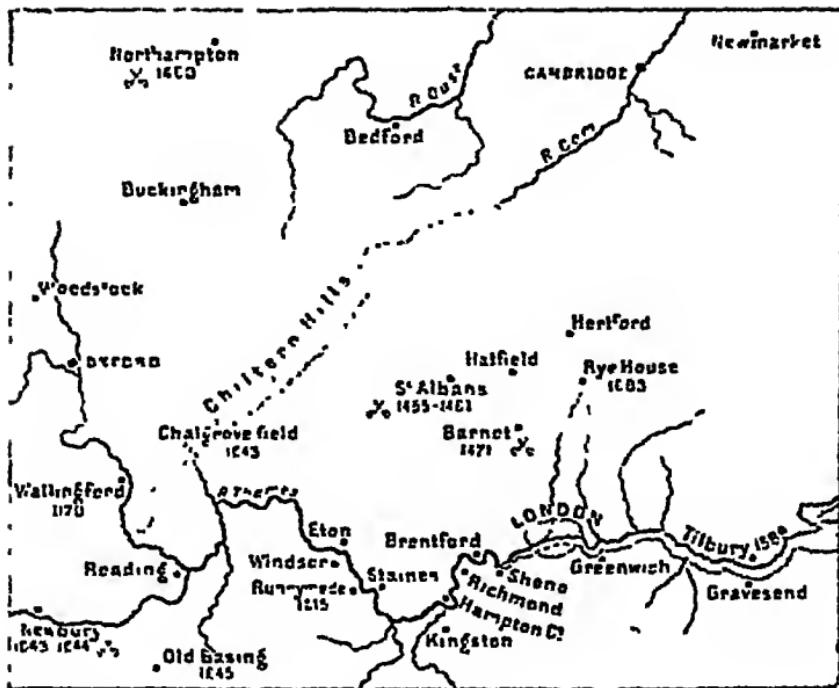
3. John, being now free from danger, began to use his subjects very cruelly—making the rich pay him very heavy fines, and giving the highest offices of State to his foreign favourites. By these acts he so roused the spirit of the barons, that they drew up a document, in which they made the King promise never more to oppress the people, nor take away their rights, but to govern according to the laws of the land.

This document was called *Magna Charta*, or the Great Charter. In order to compel John to sign it, they collected a large force and took possession of London. John at last consented; 1215 A.D. and in the year 1215, at Runnymede,² that Great Charter of liberty was signed. It is still carefully preserved in the British Museum.

4. When John had signed the deed, and the barons were gone away, he raved like a madman. As soon as possible he raised an army of hired soldiers, and began to lay waste the country with fire and sword. The barons, in their fear, sent to the son of the

¹ Rouen.—On the Seine, in France; 63 miles north-west of Paris. Rouen was the capital of Normandy.

² Runnymede.—A meadow on the right bank of the Thames, 1 mile west of Staines, and 4 east of Windsor.



King of France, asking him to come and take the crown. They were led to think of him because he had married John's niece.

Louis was not slow to accept the offer. He landed with an army in Kent. John marched to meet him; but as he was crossing the Wash,¹ the tide rose so fast that he and his army had scarcely time to escape from the waves; and, in their hurry and fear, the crown, jewels, and money were lost. This had such an effect on the King that it threw him into a fever. He was carried to Newark² Castle, where he died, despised and hated by every one.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Richard? What relation to him? Whose son was John? Was he the rightful heir? Why not? What was his first care? What means did he use? What effect had the murder?

2. With whom did John quarrel? About what? How did the Pope act? Who threatened an invasion? What effect had this upon John?

3. How did John now treat his subjects? Whose anger did he thus rouse?

1. How did they act? What was the deed called? Why did John sign it? When? Where? Where is it still kept?

2. What was John's conduct after he had signed Magna Charta? Whose protection did the barons seek? Why did they think of him? Did he come? Where did he land? What did John do? What occurred on his march? What effect had it upon him? Where did he die? With what feelings was he regarded?

¹ The Wash.—A gulf between Norfolk and Lincoln, into which the Great Ouse, the Nene, and the Welland flow.

² Newark.—On the Trent in Nottinghamshire; 17 miles north-east of Nottingham.

4.—HENRY III.—WINCHESTER.

1216 to 1272 A.D.—56 years.

1. Henry III., eldest son of John, was only nine years old when he came to the throne; and the Earl of Pembroke, a wise and prudent man, was made Protector.

2. Louis of France, however, who had invaded the southern counties, was not willing to return home without making a struggle for the English crown; but the barons who had invited him had now changed their minds, and instead of favouring his plans, raised all their forces to oppose him.

He was completely defeated at Lincoln (1217). His fleet was also destroyed off the coast of Kent, the sailors being blinded by quicklime which the English threw in their faces. Louis was therefore compelled to return to France.

Henry afterwards invaded France, to regain those provinces which John had lost; but through his cowardice and weakness he returned without success.

3. The King at length lost the esteem of his subjects, by his mis-government and by showing favour to foreigners. A Parliament which met at Oxford in 1258 drew up the Provisions of Oxford,—rules intended to reform the government. The King refused to abide by them, and then a great rebellion was raised, headed by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. A battle was fought at Lewes,¹ the King was defeated, and he and his son Edward were taken prisoners.

During their imprisonment, Montfort called together a Council. This consisted not of nobles only, as before, but also of members from towns and cities, chosen by the people. This is the first outline of Parliament as we now have it.

4. Edward soon found means to escape from confinement. Being allowed to ride out with his guards, one day he set them to ride races with each other, until all their horses were tired; then putting spurs to his own, which he had kept fresh, he soon left them far behind!

He quickly collected a large army, marched to meet Montfort, and fought the Battle of Evesham.² Montfort, knowing Edward's bravery, and fearing he should lose the battle, basely placed the King in front, that he might be slain. Henry, however, saved himself by crying out, "I am Henry of Winchester, your King!" Edward knew his father's voice, and hastened to his assistance. In this battle Montfort was killed, and almost torn in pieces.

5. Young Edward afterwards went to the Crusades, taking with him his wife Eleanor, who saved his life by sucking the venom from a

¹ Lewes.—About 9 miles north-east of Brighton. The King was imprisoned in Lewes Castle. (See Map, p. 18.)

² Evesham.—On the Avon, in Worcestershire; 15 miles south-east of Worcester. (See Map, p. 20.)

wound he had received from a poisoned arrow. During his absence his father died, after having reigned longer than any English monarch, before or since, except George III.

QUESTIONS.—1. How long did Henry III. reign? Give dates. Whose son was he? How old was he? Who was made Protector?

2. How did the barons treat Louis of France? Where was he defeated? What became of his fleet? How was it defeated? What did Henry afterwards do? Was he successful?

3. How did he lose the esteem of his people? Who headed the rebellion? What battle was fought? With what

result? What took place during the King's confinement? Relate the particulars.

4. How did the prince escape? What battle followed? What base act did Montfort commit? How was the King saved? What became of Montfort?

5. Whither did Edward afterwards go? Who went with him? How did Eleanor save his life? What happened in his absence? What is remarkable about the length of Henry's reign?

5.—EDWARD I.—LONGSHANKS.

1272 to 1307 A.D.—35 years.

1. Edward I., eldest son of Henry III., was a wise and prudent King. He began his reign by restoring order in the kingdom, and making many wise laws. He then led an army into Wales, as the Welsh had been very troublesome. He gained a great victory over them, in which their prince, Llewellyn, was slain.

2. The Welsh, however, were not easily conquered. For a long time they held out among the mountains, and would not consent to acknowledge Edward as their King. But at last Edward had a son born at Caernarvon¹ Castle, which he had just built, and him they promised to obey as King. Ever since that time the eldest son of the English Sovereign has been called Prince of Wales.

3. Edward now turned his attention to Scotland, which he resolved to subdue. But Sir William Wallace gained a great victory over the English near Stirling, and for several years defied the armies of Edward. A few years afterwards, Robert Bruce drove the English forces out of his country, and was crowned King. This so enraged the warlike Edward that he set out for Scotland with a large army, declaring that he would not return until he had subdued it; but before he reached Scotland he was taken ill and died. His last request was, that his body should be carried before the army, and not buried until Scotland were conquered.

4. *Important Events.*—During this reign it was enacted that no tax should be raised by the King without the consent of Parliament. The Jews, who had already suffered many cruelties, were banished from the kingdom.

¹ Caernarvon.—In the north-west of Wales, on the Menai Strait.

QUESTIONS.—1. How long did Edward I reign? Give dates. Who was he? What was his character? How did he begin his reign? Where did he then lead an army? What followed? What prince was slain?

2. Where did the Welsh hold out against Edward? Whom did they agree to obey? Where was the first Prince of Wales born?

3. What was Edward's next undertaking? Who opposed him? What battle was fought? With what success? Who was the next Scottish hero? What did he do? How did Edward act? What took place on his march? What was his last request?

4. What was enacted regarding taxation in this reign? How were the Jews treated?

G.—EDWARD II.—CAERNARVON.

1307 to 1327 A.D.—20 years.

1. Edward of Caernarvon took little notice of his father's dying wish. He buried his body at Westminster,¹ and gave up the war with Scotland. Like Henry III., he forfeited the esteem of his people by his partiality for worthless foreigners; and so roused the anger of the nobles that they seized his three chief favourites and put them to death.

2. In the seventh year of his reign he renewed the war with Scotland, and crossed the Border with an army of 100,000 men—the largest that had ever marched out of England. He was met at Bannockburn² by Bruce with 30,000 men, and completely defeated. Edward himself narrowly escaped with his life.



3. Edward's Queen, Isabella, was a very wicked woman, and caused the King many troubles, having allied herself with a worthless man

¹ Westminster.—In Westminster Abbey, where many of the Sovereigns of England are buried.

² Bannockburn.—A village 2½ miles south of Stirling, on the rivulet, or "burn," Bannock. (See the Map.)

named Mortimer. An open quarrel ensued. The Queen fled to France, raised an army, and returned. The barons declared in her favour, and Edward was forced to flee. He went to Wales, but was taken prisoner; and his son was crowned King in his stead.

4. Edward was removed from prison to prison, and treated with the greatest cruelty. His brutal keepers one day shaved him for sport in the open fields, using dirty water from a ditch.

He was at last imprisoned in Berkeley¹ Castle. The stillness of one dark night was broken by fearful shrieks which came from his dungeon; and next morning the body of the murdered King was openly shown to the people of Bristol.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Edward I? How long did he reign? Did he fulfil his father's dying wish? What did he do instead? How did he offend the nobles? What was the result?

2. What war was renewed? How many English crossed the Border? By whom was home? Where? Whowon?

3. Who was Edward's wife? What was her character? With whom did she ally herself? What ensued? How did Isabella then act? What were the consequences?

4. How was the King treated? Where was he at last confined? And what took place there?

7.—EDWARD III.

1327 to 1377 A.D.—60 years.

1. Edward III., eldest son of Edward II., was only fifteen years of age when he came to the throne, and all the power was in the hands of the Queen and Mortimer. But when Edward came of age, he caused Mortimer to be seized at Nottingham Castle, in presence of Isabella, carried to Tyburn,² and hanged on a gibbet. The guilty Queen was imprisoned in Nottingham Castle during the rest of her life.

2. Edward next marched to Scotland, to support the claim of Edward Baliol to the throne, and fought the Battle of Halidon Hill in which the Scots were signally defeated (1333).

3. But his greatest desire was to reign over France as well as over England, and as there was at that time a dispute about the crown of that country, he collected all the money he could and went over to try for it himself.

After fighting several battles, he marched towards Calais,³ and 1346 was met by the French army at Crecy,⁴ where a great victory A.D. was gained by the English, chiefly through the bravery of

¹ *Berkeley*.—Near the Severn; 15 miles south-west of Gloucester. (See Map, p. 20.)

² *Tyburn*.—In the west of London, at the end of Oxford Road, now Oxford Street,—the usual place for the execution of malefactors till 1783.

³ *Halidon Hill*.—About 2 miles north-west of Berwick.

⁴ *Calais*.—A French sea-port on the Strait of Dover; 20½ miles south-east of Dover.

⁵ *Crecy*.—Near the Somme; 48 miles south of Calais.

Edward, Prince of Wales, then a young lad of only fifteen years of age, surnamed the Black Prince from the colour of his armour.

4. While Edward was carrying on the war with France, David II., King of Scotland, invaded England but Philippa, Edward's wife, bravely put herself at the head of some English troops, defeated the Scottish army at Nevil's Cross,¹ and took the King prisoner.

5. Edward, after the Battle of Crecy,¹ laid siege to Calais. This brave little city held out against him nearly a year, but when all the food was gone, the inhabitants were forced to submit.

6. In the year 1349 a stop was put to the war by a terrible plague, called the Black Death, which, after raging throughout Europe, visited England, and carried off 50,000 people.

7. Ten years after the Battle of Crecy, the French War was again commenced by the Black Prince, and the great Battle of Poictiers was fought, in which a very small English force put to flight the French army of seven times the number. The French King and his son were taken prisoners, and brought over to England. Thus there were two Kings prisoners in England at the same time—David of Scotland and John of France.

8. In the year 1376 the brave and generous Prince of Wales died of consumption. The King, his father, died in the following year, after a reign of half a century. He was brave, wise, and merciful.



¹ Nevil's Cross.—A stone cross is set up to mark the site of the battle, about 1 mile west of Durham.

² Poictiers.—In the old province of Poitou, in the west of France; 58 miles south-west of Tours.

9. It must be remembered that from sons of Edward III. sprang the Houses of York and Lancaster; the House of York from his third and fifth sons, Lionel and Edmund, and that of Lancaster from his fourth son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. The descendants of these sons, in their contests for the crown in after years, deluged England with blood.

10. In this reign the Lords and the Commons began to sit in separate Houses. The title of Duke again came into use, the Black Prince being made Duke of Cornwall—a title since borne by every Prince of Wales.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Edward III.? How long did he reign? Give dates. Whose son was he? Who had the power? What became of Mortimer afterwards? How was the Queen treated?

2. What was Edward's next undertaking? What battle was fought? And with what result?

3. What was his greatest desire? What means did he use? What great battle was fought? Who gained the victory? Through whose bravery?

4. Who now invaded England? Who opposed him? With what effect?

5. What siege took place after the Battle of Crècy? How long did it last?

6. What stopped the war? When? How many died of the Black Death? 7. When was the war resumed? Under whose command? What battle was fought? What was the relative strength of the two armies? Who won? Who were taken prisoners?

8. What took place in 1376? And in the following year? What was Edward's character?

9. What Houses sprang from sons of Edward III.? From whom was the House of York descended? From whom the House of Lancaster?

10. What change in Parliament was made? What title again came into use? To whom was it given?

8.—RICHARD II.—BORDEAUX.

1377 to 1399 A.D.—22 years.

1. Richard II., the son of the Black Prince, and grandson of the late King, came to the throne when only eleven years of age; and the kingdom was ruled by a council of twelve nobles until he came of age.

2. The first great event of his reign was a rebellion of the common people, headed by a blacksmith named Wat Tyler. It was caused by a tax of one shilling a head on every person above fifteen years of age.

This tax was felt to be unjust, as the poor had to pay as much as the rich. A great mob of lawless men, therefore, with Tyler at their head, entered London, destroyed the houses of the nobility, and murdered every one they met that looked like a gentleman.

The King next day met them in Smithfield.¹ Wat Tyler spoke to him with such insolence that Sir William Walworth, the Lord Mayor, struck him from his horse with a blow of his mace. A.D. 1381. One of the King's knights then rode up and slew him. The rebels

¹ Smithfield.—In the heart of London. Also the scene of tournaments, fairs, and, in later times, of a great cattle market. Famous as a place of execution. Wallace was executed there in 1305.

were preparing to take vengeance; but the young Richard bravely rode up to them, and told them not to be concerned at Tyler's death—he himself would now be their leader, and remove all their grievances.

This bold and yet gracious address at once quieted the rebels, who soon returned peaceably to their homes. Richard, however, did not keep his promise; and many hundreds of the rebels were afterwards hanged on the gibbet.

3. When Richard came into power, he was found to be a vain, weak, and foolish King—quite unable to rule the fierce spirits of the time. He therefore soon lost the esteem and affection of his subjects; and at length an event happened which cost him his crown and his life.

A quarrel having arisen between the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk, Richard ordered them to decide it by single combat. When they entered the lists, he would not allow them to fight, but banished them both—Hereford for ten years, and Norfolk for life.

Soon afterwards, Hereford's father, the Duke of Lancaster, died, and Richard seized his estates. When Hereford heard of this, he was so enraged that he resolved to attempt the King's destruction. He landed at Ravenspur¹ in Yorkshire with a few followers; and finding the nobles very much in his favour, he soon raised an army of 60,000 men, and entered London.

4. Richard was at that time in Ireland, and when he returned he found that his kingdom had changed hands. He who had left England as King was compelled to surrender himself a captive to Hereford, who had now become Duke of Lancaster. He was conveyed to London, where he gave up the crown; and was afterwards confined in Pontefract² Castle, where he was murdered, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

5. Richard II. was fond of show, and lived in grand style. There were in his household ten thousand persons—in his kitchen alone, three hundred. During his reign the great reformer John Wycliffe lived. He translated the Bible into English. His followers were called Lollards.

In this reign (1388) was fought the famous battle of Otterburn, between the Douglases and the Percies. The English were defeated, and Percy was taken prisoner; but Douglas was slain.

6. *Notes of Progress.*—Under the Plantagenet Kings, the English language, modified by its contact with Norman-French during two centuries, began to assume its present form. Learning was chiefly confined to the clergy, who were also the best gardeners and farmers. The

¹ *Ravenspur*—On the northern shore of the Humber in Yorkshire; 5 miles west of Spurn Head

² *Pontefract*—Commonly pronounced *Pomfret*, 21 miles south-west of York (See Map, p. 61.)

nobles cared more for war and sports than for learning. Few of them could either read or write! The population of England was only about three millions,—a number now exceeded by London alone.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Edward III.? How old was he then? How long did he reign? Give dates. Whose son was he? Who ruled during his minority?

2. What was the first great event of his reign? What was the cause? Who headed the rebels? What damage did they do? Where did the King meet them? What was Tyler's conduct? How was he punished? Describe the conduct of Richard. And its effect. How did Richard afterwards treat the rebels?

3. What was Richard's character when he came into power? What two nobles quarrelled? How did Richard act? For how long did he banish them? What

took place in Hereford's absence? What effect had it on Hereford? Where did he land? To what number did his followers increase? Where did he then go?

4. Where was Richard at the time? What did he find on his return? To whom did he surrender? Whither was he taken? What did he do there? In what castle was he murdered? In what year of his age?

5. In what style did he live? What great reformer lived in his reign? What literary work did Wycliffe do? What were his followers called?

6. What change took place in the English language during the Plantagenet Period? What was the state of learning? What was the population?

CHIEF DATES.—HOUSE OF ANJOU.

	A.D.
Ireland reduced (Henry II.)	1172
Third Crusade (Richard I.)	1190
Magna Charta (John)	1215
Battle of Lewes (Henry III.)	1264
House of Commons founded (Henry III.)	1265
Battle of Evesham (Henry III.)	1265
Wales conquered (Edward I.)	1282
Battle of Bannockburn (Edward II.)	1314
Battle of Halidon Hill (Edward III.)	1333
Battle of Crecy (Edward III.)	1346
Battle of Nevil's Cross (Edward III.)	1346
Calais taken (Edward III.)	1347
Battle of Poictiers (Edward III.)	1356
Tyler's Rebellion (Richard II.)	1381

CHIEF AUTHORS.

John Gower—moral poet—died A.D. 1408.

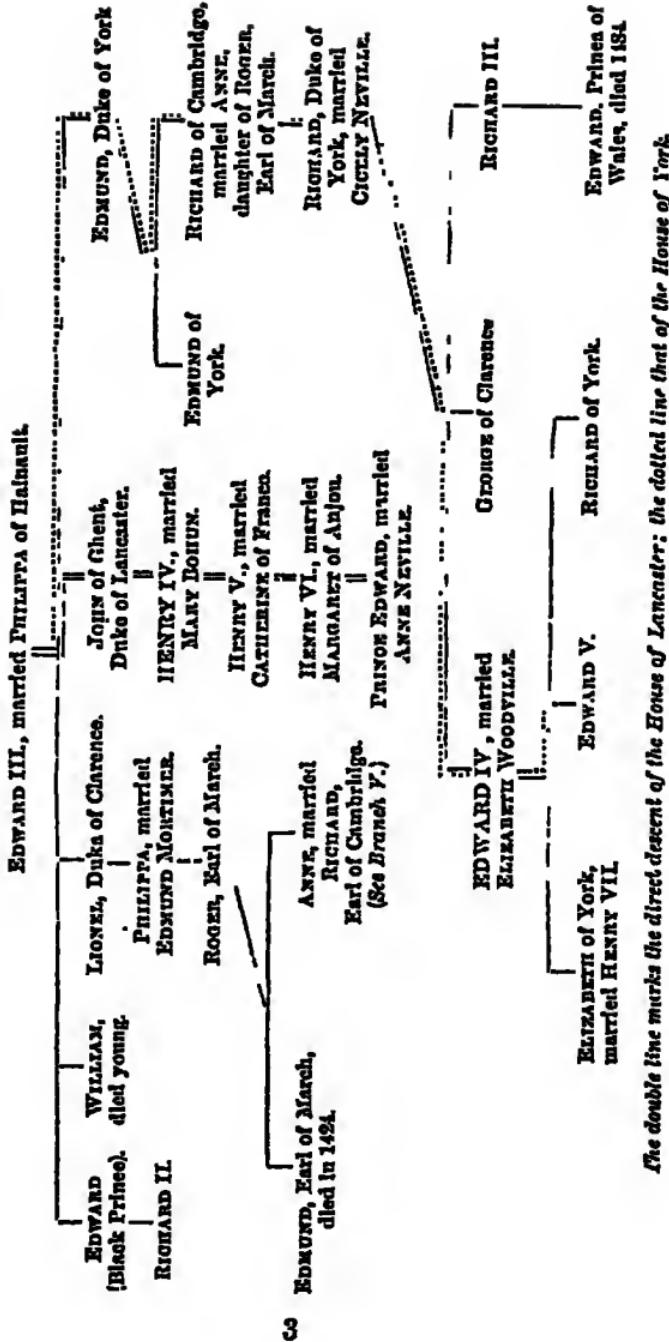
Geoffrey Chaucer—father of English poetry—wrote *Canterbury Tales*—died A.D. 1400.

John Wycliffe—first English reformer—translated the *Bible*—died A.D. 1384.

John Barbour—wrote *The Acts of Robert Bruce*, about A.D. 1376.

EIGHT HUNDRED

CONNECTING THE HOUSE OF YORK WITH THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.



(498)

V.—THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399 to 1461 A.D.—62 years.—3 Kings.

LEADING FEATURE:—Rise and fall of the English Power in France.

HENRY IV. (son of John of	HENRY V. (son).....	1413
Gaunt).....began to reign 1399	HENRY VI. (son).....	1422-1461

1.—HENRY IV.—BOLINGBROKE.

1399 to 1413 A.D.—14 years.

1. HENRY IV., having obtained the crown by unjust means, found it no easy task to manage the fiery spirits of the nobles. Many were the quarrels and disputes among them, and many were the plots laid to deprive him of the throne; but he was watchful and active, and well knew the temper of the people he had to govern.

2. The greatest rebellion of his reign was that raised by the Earl of Northumberland and his son Harry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. They were assisted by the Scots under Douglas, who had been taken 1403 prisoner at Homildon Hill (1402), and by the Welsh under Owen A.D. Glendower. In the bloody Battle of Shrewsbury,¹ the rebels were defeated, and Hotspur was slain.

3. Henry's later days were troubled by the vices and follies of his son Henry, called Madcap Harry. This youth, though brave and generous, was fond of low company, and with his riotous companions often got into mischief. On one occasion they even went so far as to commit a robbery on the highway.

Some of his companions having been captured and brought to justice, Harry went into court and requested their release; and being refused, struck the judge on the face! He was immediately sent to prison; but seeing that he had done wrong, he quietly submitted to the punishment. When the King heard of it, he said that he was "happy in having a judge with courage to execute the laws, and happier still in having a son willing to obey them."

4. Henry died in a fit of epilepsy. During his reign the Lollards,² followers of Wycliffe,³ were much persecuted, and several of 1413 them were burned to death at Smithfield. The first English Protestant A.D. martyr was a priest named William Sawtre (1401).

The power of the Commons continued to increase. In particular, they established their right to vote supplies of money and to inquire

¹ Shrewsbury.—Pronounced *Shroze-berry*; on the Severn, county town of Shropshire.

² Lollards.—Literally *hymn-singers*; from a German word meaning to sing.
³ Wycliffe.—See p. 34.

into the expenditure. In this reign (1403) James I. of Scotland was taken prisoner, when on a voyage to France. He was detained in England for nineteen years.

QUESTIONS.—1. Name the Kings of the House of Lancaster. What is the leading feature of the period? Whose son was Henry IV.? How long did he reign? Give dates. What difficulties did he meet with? What was his character?

2. Between whom was the Battle of Shropshire fought? What gave rise to it? How did it end?

3. How were Henry's later days

troubled? What was his son called? Relate the circumstances that caused Harry's imprisonment. What did the King say of it?

4. What caused Henry's death? Who suffered persecution in his reign? Where were some of them burned to death? Who was the first English Protestant martyr? Whose power continued to increase? What right did they establish for themselves?

2.—HENRY V.—MONMOUTH.

1413 to 1422 A.D.—9 years.

1. When young Henry became King, his first act was to send for his wild companions. He told them that he was determined to lead a new life, and begged them to follow his example. He took into his favour the judge who had sent him to prison, and called to his assistance the wisest and best men in the land. But in his religious zeal he persecuted the Lollards.

2. His great ambition was to obtain possession of France. He therefore invaded it with an army of 30,000 men, and took Harfleur.¹ But his army was soon wasted by disease. On his march to Calais, he was met at Agincourt² by the French army of 100,000 men, under the Duke of Orleans. He could only raise about 12,000, and these were almost worn out by hunger and fatigue.

During a dark and rainy night Henry's little army lay encamped in sight of the French watch-fires. The French soldiers passed the night in idle jollity; but Henry, like a wise general, laid down his plans for battle.

Early in the morning the English archers led the way, and pouring in upon the French a deadly shower of arrows, threw them into disorder. Then the whole force rushed forward with sword and battle-axe, and gained a complete victory. The French lost 10,000 men, including many nobles and princes; the English, only 1600 men.

After this great victory Henry returned to England. He was warmly welcomed home; many even rushed into the sea to meet the

¹ Harfleur.—At mouth of the Seine. | 20 miles north-east of Crepy, and 36 miles south-east of Calais. (See Map, p. 31.)

² Agincourt.—In the north of France; 10 miles south-east of Calais. (See Map, p. 31.)

boat that was bringing him to land; and Parliament voted him large supplies of money.

3. Two years later, Henry returned to France; and after gaining several successes, he was made Regent of France, and married the daughter of the French King (1420). He took the field again in 1422; but just when he seemed about to reach the height of his glory, he was seized by illness and died.

He was a brave warrior and a clever statesman. His widow, Catherine, married a Welsh gentleman named Owen Tudor; and from them sprang the Royal House of Tudor, of which the first King was Henry VII.

4. *Important Events.*—During this reign it was enacted that no law should have force until agreed to by the Commons. It was also ordered that every citizen of London should hang a lantern at his door on winter nights: hence the custom of lighting the streets of towns.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Henry IV.? How long did he reign? Give dates. What was young Henry's first act? Whom did he take into favour? Whom did he persecute?

2. What was Henry's great ambition? What means did he use? What place did he take? Whither did he then march? By whom was he met? Where? What was the condition of his army? Their number? And that of the French?

How did they pass the night? Describe the battle. What was the loss on the side of the French? Of the English? What did Henry then do? How was he welcomed home?

3. When did he revisit France? What was he made? Whom did he marry? What was his character? Whom did Catherine afterwards marry? What royal house sprang from the union?

4. Name two Acts passed in this reign.

3.—HENRY VI.—WINDSOR.

1422 to 1461 A.D.—39 years.

1. Henry VI., son of the late King, being an infant when his father died, a council of twenty, with the Duke of Gloucester at its head, managed the affairs of the nation. The Duke of Bedford went to France as English Regent. There several battles were fought, and fresh conquests were made by the English forces.

Siege was then laid to Orleans;¹ and it was thought that it too would fall into their hands. But suddenly a change came, by which almost all that had been gained was lost.

2. In a certain village of France there lived a rustic girl, named Joan of Arc, who deemed that Heaven had raised her up to save her country from the English armies. This was told to the French King, who, being much alarmed at the successes of the English, was willing to do anything to check their progress.

¹ Orleans.—On the Loire; 60 miles south-west of Paris.

He therefore put Joan at the head of some troops ; and the soldiers, quite believing in her mission, fought under her command with the greatest bravery. She entered Orleans, drove the English from before the walls, defeated them in several battles, and restored to the French King the provinces he had lost. By these successes she gained the name of "The Maid of Orleans."

Two years later Joan of Arc was taken prisoner by the English, and was by them hurried at Rouen, it is said as a witch. But, from her advent, the English power in France had gradually declined ; and in 1451 they had lost all their French possessions except Calais. Thus all the blood shed in the previous reign for the conquest of France had been shed in vain.

3. To Henry's foreign troubles were added greater troubles at home ; for the Duke of Gloucester and Cardinal Beaufort, the two most powerful friends of the House of Lancaster, died ; and there was growing up a great rival in the person of Richard, Duke of York, who was really the rightful heir to the throne.

Then commenced that long and bloody contest known as the Wars of the Roses, which lasted thirty years, and almost annihilated the old English nobility. Those who were on the side of the Duke of York wore a white rose, and those who favoured the House of Lancaster a red one.

In the very first battle, at St. Albans,¹ the Lancastrians were defeated, and the King was made prisoner. He was, however, soon released, and a hollow peace was patched up. Four years later the war was renewed ; and in 1460 Henry was again made captive.

York then laid formal claim to the throne. The question was debated in Parliament ; and it was arranged that Henry should reign till his death, and that the crown should then pass to York and his heirs.

Queen Margaret, who had more spirit than her husband, was furious at this exclusion of her son from the succession. Having called the Lancastrian lords to her side, she routed the Yorkists at Wakefield Green.² The Duke of York was slain, and his head, adorned with a paper crown, was stuck on the wall of York.

This loss roused the Yorkists to fiercer efforts. Edward, the son of the fallen Duke, succeeded to his father's title, and renewed his claims. At Mortimer's Cross³ he swept the Royalists before him. He then marched to London, and was declared King, with the title of Edward IV.

¹ St. Albans.—In Hertfordshire ; 19 miles north-west of London.

² Wakefield.—In Yorkshire ; 26 miles south-west of York.

³ Mortimer's Cross.—In the north of Herefordshire. A partial victory gained by Margaret at St. Albans, a few days later, did not save London.

Henry was deposed in 1461, after a reign of thirty-nine years, and Edward was declared to be the lawful King.

4. In this reign a rebellion was raised in Kent by one Jack Cade who, pretending that he was heir to the crown, defeated the royal army, and took possession of London. He, however, was defeated in turn, and killed by a gentleman in whose garden he had hidden himself (1450).

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Henry V.? How long did he reign? Give dates. How old was Henry VI. when his father died? Who governed the kingdom? Who was Regent in France? What then took place? What town was besieged by the English?

2. Who defeated the English forces? Who was Joan of Arc? How did she get the command of troops? How did her soldiers fight? Why? What name did she gain? What became of her? What effect had her advent on the power of the English? To what were their possessions reduced in 1451?

3. Where did fresh troubles arise? What friends of Henry died? What

great rival arose? What contest commenced? How long did it last? Why was it so called? What was the result of the first battle? When was the war renewed? What occurred in 1460? What did York then claim? Where was the subject debated? What was arranged? Who was angry at this arrangement? Why? What battle ensued? Who were defeated? Who was slain? Who continued to oppose Henry? Where did he gain a victory? What followed? When was Henry deposed?

4. What rebellion took place in this reign? With what success? What became of Cade?

CHIEF DATES.—HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

	A.D.
Battle of Shrewsbury (Henry IV.).....	1403
Battle of Agincourt (Henry V.).....	1415
English possessions in France lost, except Calais (Henry VI.).....	1451
Wars of the Roses commenced by the first Battle of St. Albans (Henry VI.).....	1455
Battle of Wakefield Green (Henry VI.).....	1460

CHIEF AUTHORS.

James I.—King of Scotland—studied *Chaucer* while a prisoner in England—wrote the *King's Quhair*, or Book—died in 1437.

Thomas Walsingham—monk and historian—flourished about 1440

VI.—THE HOUSE OF YORK.

1461 to 1485 A.D.—24 years.—3 Kings.

LEADING FEATURES:—Civil War—Destruction of the Nobility—Extinction of Feudalism.

EDWARD IV. (son of Richard of York).....	EDWARD V. (son).....	1483
began to reign 1461	RICHARD III. (uncle).....	1453-1485

1.—EDWARD IV.

1461 to 1483 A.D.—22 years

1. THOUGH young Edward had obtained the crown, he was not allowed to enjoy it in peace. The northern parts of the country were still in favour of Henry, and raised for him considerable forces. Several battles were fought, in which Henry was worsted; and at last he was taken prisoner and thrown into the Tower.

2. The Earl of Warwick, called The King-maker, was the most powerful noble in the land. Having lost some of his influence at Court by Edward's marriage, he took offence, and resolved to try to deprive him of the throne. Assisted by the Duke of Clarence, Edward's brother, and Margaret, Henry's Queen, he raised so great an army that Edward was obliged to flee; and Henry was once more released from prison, and set on the throne.

3. Edward, however, soon returned from Holland, where he had taken refuge. He was joined by vast numbers. The two armies met at Barnet,¹ and a terrible battle was fought, in which the Lancastrians were defeated, and Warwick was slain.

Henry was again thrown into the Tower; but Margaret was resolved to strike another blow for her royal husband, and met Edward's forces at Tewkesbury.² She was defeated, and she and her son Henry were taken prisoners. Edward had them brought before him; and, enraged at the dauntless bearing of the young prince, cruelly struck him in the face with his iron glove. Clarence and Gloucester then stabbed the noble youth to death with their daggers.

¹ *Barnet*.—In Hertfordshire; 11 miles north-west of London (See Map, p. 28.) An obelisk marks the site of the battle.

² *Tewkesbury*.—In Gloucestershire; 10 miles from Gloucester "The Bloody Meadow," where the battle was fought, is south of the town (See Map, p. 20.)

It is said that after this Gloucester went privately into the Tower, where the unfortunate King Henry was confined, and murdered him in cold blood.

4. Edward's life was almost made up of bloody deeds and wicked pleasures. Great numbers of gentlemen were put to death for 1483 A.D. favouring the House of Lancaster; and his brother Clarence was murdered in the Tower by being drowned in a butt of wine. Edward died in 1483.

5. *Notes of Progress.*—In this reign the art of printing was brought into England from Germany by William Caxton, a silk-mercer, who set up a press at Westminster Abbey. The first book printed in England was called *The Game and Playe of the Chesse*. Letters were for the first time carried by post from London to Scotland, horsemen being placed at distances of twenty miles apart all along the road.

QUESTIONS.—1. Name the Kings of the House of York. What are the leading features of the period? How long did Edward IV. reign? Give dates. Did he reign in peace? Why not? Where was Henry imprisoned?

2. What powerful noble took offence at Edward? Why? What did he resolve to attempt? By whom was he assisted? What was the consequence?

3. Where had Edward taken refuge? How was he received on his return? Where did the armies meet? Who was victorious? Who was slain? What fol-

lowed? Where was the next battle fought? How did it end? Give date. What cruel act of Edward and his brothers followed? What is said of the death of King Henry VI.?

4. What was the character of Edward IV.? How were the Lancastrians treated during his reign? What became of the Duke of Clarence?

5. What art was brought into England? Whence? By whom? Where was the first press set up? What was the first book called? Mention another improvement effected in this reign?

2.—EDWARD V.

1483 A.D., April to June—2 months.

1. This little prince was only twelve years of age at the death of the late King his father. Though proclaimed King, he was never crowned. His uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was Protector, and wanted to be King. He therefore had the young King and his little brother, the Duke of York, conveyed to the Tower, pretending that it was for their safety; though, in reality, it was that they might be completely in his power.

2. Richard's next step was to get rid of all those nobles who were faithful to the young King. Accordingly, Lords Rivers, Grey, and Hastings were falsely accused of treason, and beheaded without trial.

1483 A.D. After this he spread a report that young Edward was not the rightful King. The crown was then offered to him by some nobles whose favour he had gained; and after a pretence of unwillingness, he accepted it, and was proclaimed King.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Edward IV.? How long did he reign? Give date. What was his age? Who was Protector? How did he act? 2. What was Gloucester's next step? Whom did he cause to be put to death? What report was then spread? What followed?

3.—RICHARD III.—CROOKBACK.

1453 to 1485 A.D.—2 years.

1. The little Princes in the Tower mysteriously disappeared. It is generally believed that Richard hired assassins to go and murder them. It is said that these ruffians went in the dead of night to their bed-room, where they found the innocent children locked in each other's arms asleep; and that they smothered them with their pillows, and buried their dead bodies at the foot of the stone stair that led to their room.

Nearly two hundred years afterwards, while some alterations were being made in the Tower, the bones of two boys answering to the age and size of the unfortunate princes were discovered, and were removed to Westminster Abbey.

2. Richard, though he had waded through blood to the throne, did not long wear the crown he had so foully obtained. His life was one of great misery, from the constant fear of being murdered, and the torments of a guilty conscience. It is said that his nights were sleepless, or else disturbed by horrid dreams, which often made him start from his bed with a cry of terror.

There was also a strong party in the nation against him; and it was proposed that Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, who was of the House of Lancaster, should have the crown.

3. Richmond accordingly sailed from Normandy with about 2000 men, and landed at Milford Haven¹ in Wales. His army soon increased to 6000. Richard met him at Bosworth Field,² near Leicester, with a larger force, and a desperate battle ensued, in which Richmond was victorious.

When Richard saw that his cause was lost, he ran furiously into the midst of his enemies, fighting with the rage of a wild beast, and fell covered with wounds. His crown, which he had worn in the battle, was found in a hawthorn bush close by. It was placed on the head of Richmond by Lord Stanley, who proclaimed him "King Henry the Seventh."

The body of Richard, the last of the Plantagenets, was found among heaps of slain. It was thrown across a horse, carried to Leicester, and there buried.

¹ Milford Haven.—In Pembroke-shire (Wales). It is the finest natural harbour in Britain.

² Bosworth Field.—Near Market Bosworth; 11½ miles south-west of Leicester. (See Map, p. 47.)

4. *Notes of Progress.*—During the reigns of the Houses of Lancaster and York, very little progress was made in art, science, and civilization. Hundreds of towns and villages were destroyed, many castles laid in ruins, and the fields in many parts of the country left uncultivated.

The Feudal System, which had flourished since the Norman Conquest, now came to an end, together with villeinage or slavery, which had been common in England for many centuries.

The Government of the country became then what it is now—a limited monarchy. The King could make no law, nor lay any tax upon the people, without the consent of Parliament.

QUESTIONS.—1. What became of the little princes? What is the general belief? How is the murder said to have been perpetrated? Were the bodies ever found? When? Whither were their bones carried?

2. How long did Crookback Richard reign? Give dates. Was he happy? Why not? What was his state of mind? What was proposed by his enemies?

3. Whence did Richmond sail? With what force? Where did he land? To

what number did his army increase? By whom was he met? Where? Who won? What did Richard do? Where was the crown found? Who placed it on Richmond's head? What became of Richard's body?

4. What was the state of the country during the last noticed six reigns? In what was little progress made? What system came to an end? And what else was put an end to? What change took place in the constitution?

CHIEF DATES.—HOUSE OF YORK.

	A.D.
Battle of Barnet (Edward IV.).....	1471
Battle of Tewkesbury (Edward IV.).....	1471
First Book printed in England	1474
Battle of Bosworth Field (Richard III.). .	1485

CHIEF AUTHORS.

John Lydgate—monk and poet—wrote *History of the Siege of Troy*, and many other works—died 1461 A.D.

William Caxton—first English printer—died about 1491.

GENEALOGICAL TREE.

CONNECTING THE HOUSE OF ANJOU WITH THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

EDWARD III.

JOHN, Duke of Lancaster (fourth son), married, second time, Catherine Swynford,

JOHN BEAUFORT, Earl of Somerset (died 1410).

JOHN BEAUFORT, Duke of Somerset (died 1411).

CATHERINE, widow of Henry V., married Owen Tudor

MARGARET BEAUFORT, married
EDWARD TUDOR, Earl of Richmond.

HENRY VII (formerly Earl of Richmond.)

VII.—THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485 to 1603 A.D.—118 years.—5 Sovereigns.

LEADING FEATURES:—The Rise of Protestantism—The Revival of Literature—the Extension of Commerce.

HENRY VII.	began to reign 1485	MARY I (half-sister)	1553
HENRY VIII. (son).....	1509	ELIZABETH (half-sister)	1558-1603
EDWARD VI. (son)	1547		

1.—HENRY VII.

1485 to 1509 A.D.—24 years.

1. HENRY VII. was descended from John of Gaunt through his mother Margaret, and was grandson of Owen Tudor through his father Edmund Tudor.

2. Henry's first care was to cast into the Tower the young Earl of Warwick, a boy of fifteen, of the House of York, and the proper heir to the throne. He was kept prisoner fifteen years, and was at last beheaded.

3. Henry married Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV. The White and Red Roses being thus united, those wars that for thirty years had been robbing England of her best blood came to an end; and men began to cultivate the arts of peace.

4. The beginning of the reign, however, was disturbed by rebellions. Lambert Simnel, a baker's son, pretended to be the young Earl of Warwick, who was at that very time a prisoner in the Tower.

In Ireland he found great favour, and was crowned King under the title of Edward the Sixth; and though young Warwick was 1487 brought out of his cell, and openly shown, yet Simnel invaded A.D. England with an army, and marched into Nottinghamshire. He was defeated at Stoke,¹ taken prisoner, and made a scullion in the King's kitchen!

5. The next impostor was Perkin Warbeck. He gave out that he was the Duke of York, who, with his brother Edward V., was said to have been murdered in the Tower; and he was so like that little prince and his father, Edward IV., that many believed him to be the real Plantagenet. The King of Scotland was so convinced of it, that he took him into favour, and gave him the daughter of Earl Huntly in marriage.

¹ Stoke.—In Nottinghamshire; 4 miles south-west of Newark.



'But before Warbeck could bring an army into the field, his plot was discovered; many noblemen of his party were taken and put to death,—their estates adding much to the wealth of the King; and Warbeck himself, after several fruitless invasions, was seized, put into the stocks, made to read aloud a confession of his guilt, and afterwards hanged.

6. Henry, being now firmly seated on the throne, took great pains to increase his wealth. His chief instruments in doing so were Empson and Dudley, who laid heavy fines on all who offended the King, and sometimes even seized for his benefit the estates of the rich. It is said that he died worth twelve millions sterling, present value!

7. *Notes of Progress.*—In this reign the New World was discovered by Columbus, who landed on the Bahama Islands in 1492. Five years afterwards the mainland of North America was discovered by Cabot, whom Henry VII. had sent out from Bristol. Cabot made the first map of the Western Hemisphere. A passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco de Gama. The marriage of the Princess Margaret with James IV. of Scotland in 1502 led, about one hundred years later, to the Union of the Crowns.

QUESTIONS.—1. Name the Tudor Sovereigns. Give dates. Mention how long did Henry VII. reign? Give

dates. Who were his father and his mother?

2. What was Henry's first care? Who was the Earl of Warwick? How long was he imprisoned?

3. Whom did Henry marry? Of what benefit was this to the nation?

4. What took place early in his reign?

Who was Simnel? Who did he pretend to be? Did he find favour? Where? What did the Irish do? How did the King try to expose the imposture? Where was Simnel defeated? What became of him?

5. Who was the next Emperor? Who did he pretend to be? Was he believed? Why? Was he successful? Why not? What became of his adherents? And of himself?

6. What was Henry's great aim after these events? What means did he use? What was his success?

7. What geographical discovery was made in this reign? By whom? Give date. Who discovered the mainland? When? What map was Cabot the first to make? What other discovery was made? By whom?

2.—HENRY VIII.

1509 to 1547 A.D.—38 years.

1. Henry VIII., son of the late King, was eighteen years old when he came to the throne. He was the first King that united in his own person the Houses of Lancaster and York. He married Catherine of Aragon, widow of his elder brother Arthur.

2. When Henry came to the throne the nation was at peace, and his courtiers were filled by the wealth which his father had so greedily gained. But he gave himself up to pleasure and gaiety, and soon wasted all his riches in foolish expenses.

In 1513 he invaded France, and gained the Battle of Spurs,¹—so called because the French made more use of spurs in fleeing than of 1513 swords in fighting. While he was away, James IV. of Scotland A.D. invaded England, but was defeated and slain on Flodden² Field by the Earl of Surrey.

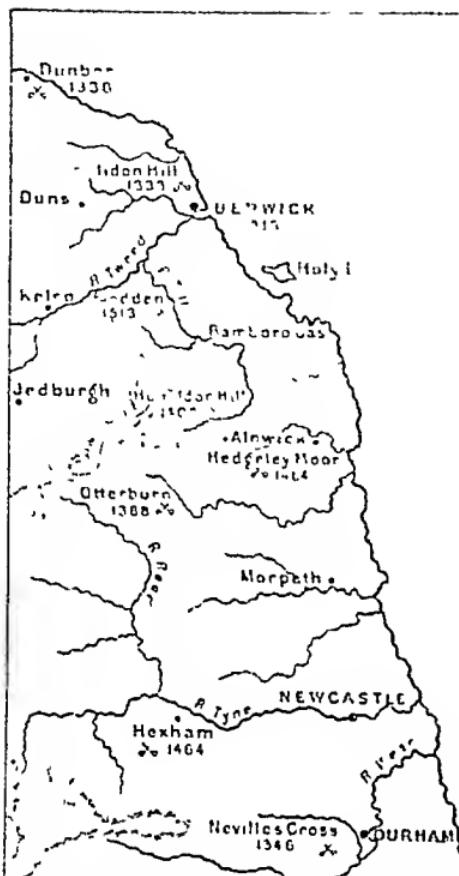
3. Henry's chief friend and adviser in the early part of his reign was Thomas Wolsey, who, from a low rank in life, rose to the highest offices in the kingdom. When a boy he was very fond of books. At fourteen years of age he took the degree of B.A. at Oxford, and was called the Boy Bachelor.

Henry, finding Wolsey well able to assist him in all his plans, took 1515 him into favour. Wolsey, being also in great favour with the A.D. Pope, soon rose to be Archbishop of York, and Cardinal. He had eight hundred attendants, and dressed in the most costly robes.

But his glory did not last long. In trying to serve two masters, he

¹ *Battle of Spurs*—Fought at Guinegate, near Tercenne; 12 miles east of Braine, in the north of France.

² *Flodden*—In Northumberland; 14 miles south-west of Berwick. See Map, p. 49.



lost the favour of both, in the following way:—Henry, after having lived eighteen years with Catherine of Aragon, became tired of her, and fell in love with Anne Boleyn, one of her maids of honour. He therefore wished Wolsey to say that his marriage with his brother's widow was unlawful, and to give him a divorce.

Wolsey durst not refuse, and so displease the King, and he durst not comply, and so displease the Pope. He therefore put off the matter from time to time, until the King in anger took from him all his riches and power, and arrested him for high treason.

But Wolsey was never tried. While on his way to London, filled with grief and remorse, he was taken ill, and died 1530 A.D. in Leicester Abbey. On his death-bed he said,

"Had I served my God as

diligently as I have served the King, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs!"

4. In the meantime Henry had put away Catherine, and married Anne Boleyn. The Pope denounced him. Henry in return set the Pope at defiance, and took upon himself the title of Supreme Head of the Church of England—a title which was afterwards confirmed by Parliament.

5. Meanwhile a great religious movement was taking place in Germany, called the Reformation. Henry had at first opposed it, and written a book against Luther, its leader. But now that he had quarrelled with the Pope, he was inclined to show the Reformers some favour. Having called himself Head of the Church, he proceeded to destroy the monasteries throughout England, to turn the monks out into the world, and to seize their revenues.

Then followed a long and terrible persecution. Henry made a law
 1539 that every one must, on pain of death, believe what the Head of
 A.D. the Church believed. By this law Roman Catholics were burned
 to death for not acknowledging him as Head of the Church ; and
 Protestants, for not believing his doctrines. Such numbers suffered
 death through this law that it was ever afterwards known as the Bloody
 Statute.

6. Henry, having now become tired of his second wife, Anne Boleyn,
 1536 and fallen in love with the beautiful Jane Seymour, accused
 A.D. Anne of being unfaithful, and had her beheaded. The very
 next day he married Jane Seymour ; but she died in less than a
 year, after giving birth to a son (afterwards Edward VI.).

He then married a fourth wife, Anne of Cleves ; but not liking her,
 he put her away, with a pension of £3000 a year. The same year he
 married a fifth wife, Catherine Howard. But before another year was
 gone he had her beheaded for misconduct before her marriage. Shortly
 afterwards he married his sixth and last wife, Catherine Parr, who
 outlived him.

7. During the later part of his life, Henry became very fat and
 1547 heavy, and was much troubled with ulcers in his legs, which pre-
 A.D. vented him from walking ; and not having patience to bear his
 infirmities, he is said to have been more like a chained lion than
 a human being.

He spared no man's life who opposed his wishes, and he gained the
 character of a blood-thirsty tyrant. It is said that seventy-two thou-
 sand persons suffered death for various offences during his reign.

He left three children,—Mary, daughter of Catherine of Aragon ;
 Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn ; and Edward, son of Jane Sey-
 mour ;—each of whom afterwards sat upon the throne.

8. *Notes of Progress.*—In this reign, the Bible, made cheaper by
 means of printing, began to find its way into the houses of the people.
 In 1539 appeared the Great Bible, translated under the superintend-
 ence of Archbishop Cranmer, Henry's adviser after Wolsey's death.

For writing against Luther, Henry received from the Pope the title
 of Defender of the Faith. All English Sovereigns since that time have
 borne this title. It may be seen in the letters F.D. (for *Fidei Defensor*)
 on the coins of the realm. A great meeting took place in France between
 Henry and the French King ; and such was the splendour displayed,
 that the place of meeting was called The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

QUESTIONS — 1. Who succeeded Henry VII ? How long did he reign ? Give dates. Whose son was he ? How old when he became King ? Whom did he first marry ?

2. What use did he make of the wealth gained by his father ? What war did he engage in ? With what success ? Who meanwhile invaded England ? What battle was fought ? With what result ?

3. Who was Henry's adviser in the

early part of his reign? What is said of Wolsey as a boy? To what high position did he rise? What is said of him as Cardinal? What caused his fall? What were the effects of the King's anger? Was Wolsey brought to trial? Where did he die? What were his dying words?

4. What had Henry done in the meantime? What effect had this marriage on the Pope? How did Henry act in return? What title did he take upon himself?

5. What was taking place in Germany at this time? What part did Henry take at first? What led him to favour the Reformers? What did he further do? What oppressive law did he then make? What were its effects? What was it therefore called?

6. Who was Henry's third wife?

What became of Anne Boleyn? How long did Jane Seymour live after her marriage? What child did she leave? Who was his fourth wife? How was she treated? Who was his fifth wife? What became of her? Who was his sixth wife?

7. What is said of the later days of Henry VIII? With what was he troubled? How did he bear his infirmities? What character did he thus gain? How many persons were put to death in his reign? What children did he leave? Name the mother of each.

8. What is said of the Bible during this reign? What book was compiled? By whom? Who was Cranmer? What title did the Pope confer on Henry VIII? Why? Where may you read this title? What was the "Field of the Cloth of Gold"?

3.—EDWARD VI.

1547 to 1553 A.D.—6 years.

1. Edward VI. was the son of the late King and Jane Seymour. Being yet only ten years of age, his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, was made Protector. He was a Protestant, and with the help of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, did much to promote the Reformation in England.

2. The marriage of Edward with Mary, the young Queen of Scots, had been a favourite project with the late King. The proposals for this match were now renewed; but the Scots would not consent.

Somerset therefore led an army into Scotland, and gained the Battle of Pinkie.¹ But Mary was sent to France, where she married the Dauphin; that is, the eldest son of the French King.

3. Soon after this, Somerset, by taking too much power to himself, lost the favour of the people; and the Earl of Northumberland, who envied him, sought his ruin. Many charges being brought against him, he was arrested for high treason and beheaded; and Northumberland took his place as Protector.

4. The King's health now began to give way, and Northumberland, thirsting for still greater power, persuaded him to make a will leaving the crown to the Earl's daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, who was the grand-daughter of Mary Tudor, a sister of Henry VIII.

¹ Pinkie.—About 5 miles east of Edinburgh.

Edward grew worse; and Northumberland, ever by his bedside, placed him under the care of an old woman, who engaged to cure him. The young King, however, died; and it is even suspected by some that his end was hastened, if not by poison, at least by neglect. He was amiable and learned, and much lamented by the nation. In this reign the Liturgy in English came into use, and the creed of the Church of England was embodied in Forty-two Articles.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Henry VIII.? How long did he reign? Give dates. Whose son was Edward VI.? What was his age on his accession? Who was made Protector? What movement did he greatly promote? What three bishops helped him?

2. To whom was it proposed that Edward should be married? Who had wished it? Did the Scots consent? What was the consequence?

Whither was Mary sent? Whom did she marry?

3. What happened to Somerset? Who sought his ruin? What death did he die? Who then became Protector?

4. What is said of the King's health? What did Northumberland then persuade him to do? Under whose care was he placed? What is thought by some persons to have hastened his death? What was his character?

4.—MARY I.

1553 to 1558 A.D.—5 years.

1. On Edward's death, Lady Jane was proclaimed Queen, by order of her father-in-law, the Protector; very much against her own wish, as she knew that, while any of the descendants of Henry VIII. lived, she had no right to the crown. But Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, and half-sister of the late King, immediately put forth her claim; and the people being in her favour, Lady Jane gladly gave up the crown to her.

Mary ordered Northumberland, Lady Jane, and her husband Lord Dudley, to be arrested. Northumberland was at once put to death. The others, with sixty adherents, were beheaded in the following year.

2. Mary had promised to retain the religious laws of Edward VI.; but, being a devoted Catholic, she immediately began to undo the work of the Reformation. Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were cast into prison; and soon afterwards they, and many others, were burned at the stake.

In the last three years of Mary's reign, two hundred and eighty-eight men, women, and children, were burned to death for heresy.

3. Mary had married Philip II. of Spain. His conduct towards her was cold and careless. This, together with the hatred of her subjects and the loss of Calais, which the English had possessed for two hundred years, preyed on her mind. She fell into a slow fever, of which she died, after an unhappy reign of five years.

Mary's temper was soured by the troubles of her early life. She has been branded with the name of Bloody Mary. We should, however,

rather pity the Queen whose religious zeal consumed in her heart the mercy natural to woman ; who died hated by her subjects, abandoned by her husband, and disappointed of every aim and hope of her life.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Edward VI.? How long did she reign? Give dates. Who was first proclaimed? By whose order? Was it just? Whose daughter was Mary? Did Lady Jane Grey willingly give up the crown? Who were arrested? What became of them? How many suffered besides?

2. What promise had Mary made? Did she keep it? What did she do instead? What bishops were imprisoned? What became of them? How many were burned to death in Mary's reign? For what cause?

3. Whom had Mary married? How did he treat her? What other causes of grief had she? What was the consequence? What had soured Mary's temper? What name has been applied to her? Why should we pity her?

5.—ELIZABETH.

1558 to 1603 A.D.—45 years.

1. Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. When she came to the throne the nation was filled with rejoicing. The Protestant religion was restored in 1559, and the Church of England took its present form. In 1562, the Thirty-nine Articles of belief which Cranmer had written were placed in the Prayer Book.

2. Mary, Queen of Scotland, who had married the Dauphin of France, now laid claim to the crown of England; but her husband died, and she left France a widow only nineteen years old, with none to press her claim. She was disliked by her Scottish subjects, as she was a Roman Catholic, and after seven years of trouble she was dethroned.

She fled to England, and threw herself on the mercy of Elizabeth. Instead of being treated as a Queen, she was cruelly thrown into prison, and confined for upwards of eighteen years. During that time several plots were laid by her friends to release her. At last one, headed by Antony Babington, was discovered, by which it was intended to murder Elizabeth and set Mary on the throne.

Fourteen of the conspirators were put to death. Mary was then brought to trial, and pronounced guilty of having consented to the plot. She was therefore doomed to die, and was beheaded in 1587 in Fotheringay¹ Castle, where she had last been imprisoned. This is a great stain on the character of Elizabeth.

3. Soon after this, Philip of Spain,—who had married Mary I., and after her death had offered his hand to Elizabeth, and had been rejected,—fitted out a great fleet for the invasion of England. He took this step

¹ Fotheringay. — In Northamptonshire; 10 miles south-west of Peterborough. The castle was razed to the ground by order of James I., soon after his accession to the throne. (See Map, p. 47.)

partly in revenge for Elizabeth having refused his hand, and partly with the hope of restoring the Roman Catholick religion in England.

So sure did he feel of success, that he called his fleet the Invincible Armada. It consisted of 130 large ships, and a number of small ones. There were 20,000 soldiers on board, and there was an army of 40,000 on the coast of Flanders, ready to be conveyed to England on the shortest notice.

The Navy of England contained only thirty small vessels; but a great effort was made by the whole nation,—by Catholicks as well as by 1588 A.D. Protestants,—and about 140 ships were sent out to defend the coasts. Lord Howard, the commander, was himself a Catholic; and under him were the famous navigators Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher.

The Armada came full sail up the English Channel, stretching for seven miles across the blue waters. The English fleet sailed out of Plymouth harbour to meet it. The battle commenced, and much damage was done to the ships of the enemy; which, however, sailed along as far as Calais, the little English ships chasing them.

Off Calais they anchored, and Lord Howard, in the middle of a dark night, sent eight fire-ships right among them; which greatly terrified them, and threw them into disorder. The English fleet then attacked them with great bravery, destroyed twelve large ships, and put the rest to flight.

Many of their vessels were wrecked on the Orkney Islands, others were lost on the coast of Ireland, and only a very small portion of the great Armada ever returned to Spain.

4. Elizabeth, though never married, had great favourites at Court. Towards the close of her life her chief favourite was the Earl of Essex, a brave and generous young nobleman, but rash and headstrong.

He was in the army, and being sent over to quell a rebellion in Ireland, displeased Elizabeth by making peace with the rebels and returning home without leave. For this he was dismissed from office, and sent to prison; but the Queen forgave him.

He, however, afterwards raised a rebellion against her; but was taken prisoner, and condemned to die. Now the Queen had on 1601 A.D. one occasion given him a ring, telling him that if ever he should get into trouble, and should send that ring to her, she would protect him.

Essex, lying in prison, thought of the ring, and sent it to Elizabeth by the Countess of Nottingham; but her husband was no friend to Essex, and would not allow her to give it up. Elizabeth, no doubt, also thought of the ring, and quite expected it to be sent; but it never came, and Essex was beheaded in the Tower.

Two years afterwards, as the Countess lay on her death-bed, she confessed her crime to the Queen. As soon as Elizabeth heard her

confession, she was so enraged that she shook the dying Counter ^{violently,} and said, "God may forgive you, but I never will."

The Queen never recovered from her grief. She gave herself up to despair. She lay ten days and nights on the floor, refusing to take food or medicine, and died, most likely of a broken heart, in the seventieth year of her age, and the forty-fifth of her reign. ¹⁶⁰³ ^{A.D.} With her ended the House of Tudor.

5. In this reign two famous Acts were passed,—the Act of Supremacy, by which all servants of the State had to take an oath declaring Elizabeth to be Head of the Church, and asserting that no foreign prince or bishop had any authority in England; and the Act of Conformity, by which all persons were forbidden to worship except according to the forms of the Established Church. ¹⁵⁵⁹ ^{A.D.}

By these two Acts much persecution was caused. Many Roman Catholics were put to death; and the Puritans, who wished for a more complete reformation, were fined and imprisoned.

6. *Notes of Progress.*—The first voyage round the world was made by Sir Francis Drake (1580). Tea was brought from China by the Dutch: potatoes and tobacco from America by Sir Walter Ralegh. Pocket watches were brought from Nuremberg in Germany. Whale and cod fisheries were established. Birmingham and Shesfield became famous for hardware, and Manchester for the cotton manufacture.

The first newspaper, called *The English Mercurie*, appeared in this reign. Then also Spenser and Shakespeare, the great poets, and Francis Bacon, the philosopher, lived; also John Knox, the Scottish Reformer.

Under the Tudors, England became great and powerful. After the defeat of the Armada she was mistress of the seas. Commerce was greatly extended, many unknown lands were discovered, and the world was circumnavigated. Learning was much cultivated by people of rank: Greek, Latin, and other languages were studied. Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Lady Jane Grey, and Elizabeth were all very learned. Knowledge was more widely extended also among the people.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Mary? How long did she reign? Give dates. Whose daughter was Elizabeth? How was she received by the nation? What religion was restored? What Church was established in its present form? What were placed in the Prayer Book?

2. Who claimed the crown? How was she supported? What happened to her in Scotland? Where did she take refuge? How was she treated? What took place during her imprisonment? What plot was at last discovered? Was Mary one of the guilty? What

was the consequence? Where was she executed? When? What is said of this?

3. Who now prepared to invade England? What were his motives? What was his fleet called? Of what did it consist? How many soldiers were on board? And on land? Where? Of what did the English Navy consist? To what number was this increased? Who commanded? Describe the approach of the Armada. Whence did the English fleet sail? Describe the beginning of the battle. Where did the Armada anchor? What means were used for

its defeat? With what success? What followed? What happened to the enemy's ships?

4. Who was Elizabeth's favourite in her later days? What was the character of Essex? What was his position? Whither was he sent to quell a rebellion? How did he act? What was the consequence? What did he afterwards do? What followed? Relate the story of "the ring." What became of Essex? What occurred two years afterwards? What effect had the confession upon Elizabeth? In what year of her age did she die? What House ended with her?

5. What famous Acts were passed in this reign? What was the Act of Supremacy? What was the Act of Conformity? What was their effect?

6. What Englishman first sailed round the world? Name four articles brought into England in this reign. Whence was each brought? What fisheries were established? What towns became famous for hardware? For cotton? What was the first newspaper called? Name two great poets of the time; a philosopher; and a reformer. What is said of the state of England under the Tudors? What is said of learning? Who were very learned?

CHIEF DATES.—HOUSE OF TUDOR.

	A.D.
Discovery of the West Indies by Columbus (Henry VII.)	1492
Poynings' Law passed in Ireland (Henry VII.)	1495
Discovery of North America by Cabot (Henry VII.)	1497
Marriage of James IV. of Scotland and Margaret Tudor (Henry VII.)	1502
Battle of Flodden Field (Henry VIII.)	1513
Papal Supremacy abolished in England (Henry VIII.)	1534
Wales represented in Parliament (Henry VIII.)	1536
The Bloody Statute (Henry VIII.)	1539
Henry proclaimed King of Ireland (Henry VIII.)	1541
Loss of Calais (Mary I.)	1558
Execution of Mary Queen of Scots (Elizabeth)	1587
Spanish Armada defeated (Elizabeth)	1588
Tyrone's Rebellion in Ireland (Elizabeth)	1595-1602

CHIEF AUTHORS.

Sir Thomas More—Lord Chancellor—wrote *Utopia*, and other works—beheaded by Henry VIII. in 1535.

William Tyndale—scholar of Oxford—translated the *New Testament*, and part of the *Old Testament*—strangled and burned at Antwerp in 1536.

Miles Coverdale—English bishop—translated the *Bible*—died in 1508

Edmund Spenser—great poet—wrote *The Faerie Queene*—died in 1599.

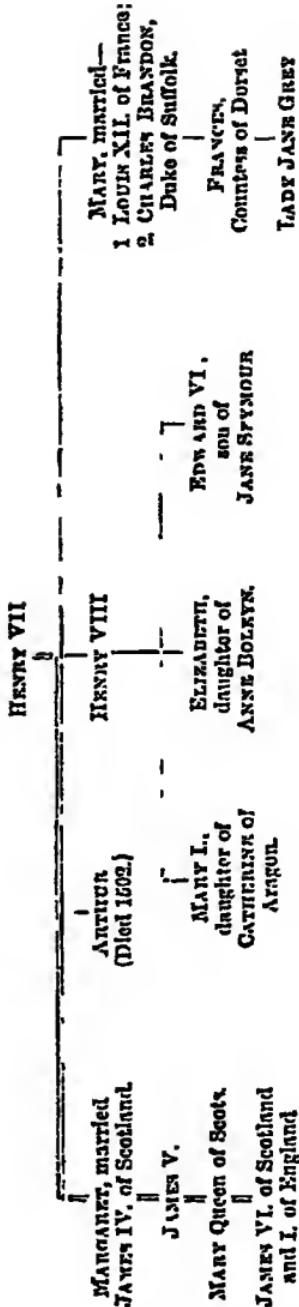
William Shakespeare—greatest English dramatic poet—wrote *Hamlet*, *The Tempest*, *King Lear*, &c.—born at Stratford-on-Avon—died in 1616.

Sir Walter Ralegh—wrote *History of the World*, during a twelve years imprisonment—and was beheaded by James I. in 1618.

Francis Bacon—Viscount St Albans, and Baron Verulam—philosopher—wrote *Instauration of the Sciences*, and other works—died in 1626.

GENEALOGICAL TREE

CONNECTING THE TUDORS AND THE STEWARTS



VIII.—THE HOUSE OF STEWART.

1603 to 1714 A.D.—111 years.—6 Sovereigns.

LEADING FEATURES:—The Kings strive for Absolute Power—The Parliament resists and triumphs.

JAMES I acceded.....	1603	JAMES II (brother).....	1685
CHARLES I (son).....	1625	WILLIAM III (nephew).....	
COMMONWEALTH.....	1649	MARY II (daughter).....	1689
CHARLES II (son of Charles I)....	1660	ANNE (daughter of James II)....	1702-1714

1.—JAMES I.

1603 to 1625 A.D.—22 years.

1. KING JAMES VI. of Scotland came to the throne of England in 1603. He was the only son of Mary Queen of Scots, grand-daughter of Henry the Seventh's daughter Margaret. He married the Princess Ann of Denmark.

2. James at once resolved to establish throughout Great Britain the Episcopal form of church government. At this the Roman Catholics were very much disappointed, as they expected that James, being a Stewart,¹ would favour their cause. Certain fanatics among them therefore determined to destroy King, Lords, and Commons at one blow.

For this purpose the Gunpowder Plot was formed by Catesby, Digby, and others. A cellar beneath the Parliament House was hired. Nov. 5, 1605, Thirty-six barrels of gunpowder were secretly conveyed thither, and covered with coals and fagots, to prevent suspicion. A.D.

Spaniard, named Guy Fawkes, was employed to set fire to the whole, at the moment when the Royal Family, together with the Lords and Commons, should be present at the opening of Parliament.

But the plot was discovered by a letter from one of the conspirators to a friend, whose life he wished to save. This letter was shown to the King, who, guessing what was intended, ordered the vaults beneath the House of Lords to be searched. There they found Guy Fawkes, who had laid the train, and was ready with matches and lantern to do the dreadful work.

The rest of the conspirators fled into Staffordshire, where a rising in connection with the plot had been arranged to take place. Most of them were cut down while fighting desperately. Others were taken, tried, and condemned to die; but some were pardoned. Very severe laws against Catholics were then passed. They were not allowed to be

¹ *Stewart*.—This is the proper way to spell the name, which was derived from the name of the office of Steward, held by the founder of the family.

doctors or lawyers, or even to live in London; and any one was allowed to break into their houses and destroy their goods.

3. The first great work of this reign was the translation of the Bible. It originated at the Hampton Court Conference in 1604. Forty-seven divines were engaged in the work for three years; and the result of their labours was the version now used, which was published 1611 A.D. in 1611.

4. After the death of Lord Cecil, a wise and prudent statesman, and the faithful adviser of the King, James began to quarrel with his Parliament. He chose favourites from the lower ranks, and raising them above the nobility, caused much jealousy and discontent.

He tried by all means to extend his power over the Parliament and the people; and some of the clergy who wished to flatter him began to preach that the King was above all laws, as he derived his power from God. On the other hand, the Parliament would not submit to a despotic government, and refused to vote him supplies of money.

James, on his part, laid heavy fines on the people, and created and sold titles of nobility. This breach between King and people grew wider and wider until the death of James; and at last 1625 A.D. ended in the destruction of the Stewart monarchy. James died of gout and ague, aged fifty-nine.

In this reign lived Sir Walter Ralegh and Francis Lord Bacon. The former, after having been a prisoner in the Tower for eleven years, was released, and was afterwards arrested and executed (1618). The latter was degraded from the office of Lord Chancellor for having accepted money from suitors in court. James's chief favourite was George Villiers, whom he made Duke of Buckingham.

Questions.—1. Name the Sovereigns of the period. Give dates. What are the leading features of the period? How long did James I. reign? Give dates. Whose son was he? Trace the descent from Henry VII. Whom did he marry?

2. What did James resolve to establish? Who were disappointed? How did some of them endeavour to take revenge? What was the conspiracy called? Give an account of the preparations they made. How was the plot discovered? What became of the conspirators? Against whom were severe laws made? Give examples of these laws.

3. What was the first great work of this reign? By whom was it done?

4. Who was James's wise and faithful adviser? What was James's conduct after Lord Cecil's death? How did he excite the jealousy of the nobility? Over whom did he try to extend his power? Who seconded his efforts? How? How did the Parliament act? What was James's next course? What followed? What caused his death?

2.—CHARLES I.

1625 to 1649 A.D.—24 years.

1. Charles I. was the son of the late King. He married Henrietta, daughter of the King of France. His reign was one long struggle for

power between himself and his Parliament—a struggle which cost him his crown and his life.

2. The first great event of his reign was an attempt made by the English, under the Duke of Buckingham, to raise the siege of 1627 A.D. Rochelle.¹ This French port on the Bay of Biscay was the stronghold of the Huguenots or French Protestants, who were besieged by Cardinal Richelieu. The English were driven back with great loss, and returned home; and the Duke of Buckingham, when setting out to make a second attempt, was assassinated.

3. In 1628 Charles unwillingly signed the famous Act known as the Petition of Right. This was a law to prevent the King from 1628 A.D. levying taxes without the consent of Parliament, from keeping any one in prison without trial, and from billeting soldiers in private houses. But Charles very soon broke this law; and when the Commons complained, he went to the House in person to interfere. The door was locked against him; but he got a blacksmith to break it open, and then he sent nine of the members to prison.

4. For eleven years after this (1629-1640) he called no Parliament, but began to govern the country as an absolute monarch. Over State affairs he placed the Earl of Strafford, who favoured his plans; and over the Church was Archbishop Laud. All who opposed the King's policy were punished by the Court of Star Chamber. All who differed in religion from Laud were liable to be imprisoned or maimed by the Court of High Commission.

5. That, however, which caused the greatest discontent throughout the nation was the levy of Ship-money. This was a tax raised by the authority of the King alone, in a time of peace, professedly to increase the navy, but in reality to support a standing army. In 1637 John Hampden refused to pay it; but the judges decided against him.

This decision helped to bring on a crisis. The Long Parliament met in 1640. In its first session Strafford was accused of treason and 1641 A.D. was beheaded. Four years later, Laud suffered the same penalty. The Catholics of Ireland rose in rebellion, and a massacre 1645 A.D. of the Protestants followed. Forty thousand men, women, and children are said to have been slaughtered.

6. There were now two great parties in the State—the Cavaliers and the Roundheads. The former sided with the King; the latter opposed him. The Parliament was chiefly composed of Roundheads; and the breach between them and Charles grew wider and wider, until one day he sent orders for five of the members to be arrested for high treason.

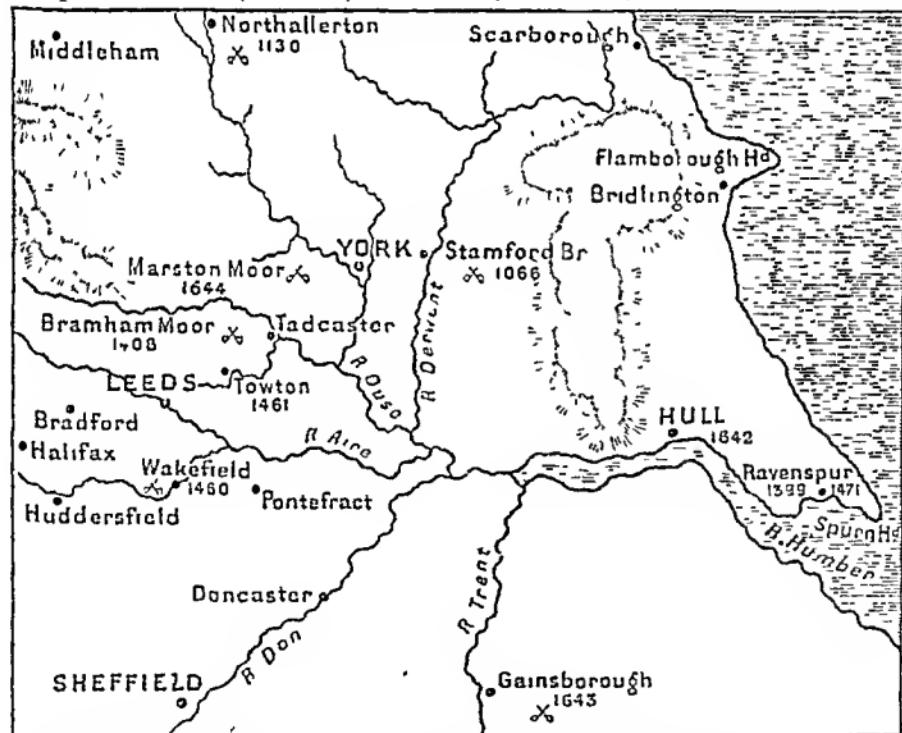
The Commons refused to give them up. Next day he went to the House with armed soldiers to seize them; but before he entered, the five members had escaped. All London was aroused, and the streets

¹ *Rochelle*.—On the west coast of France: 80 miles south-west of Poitiers.

were filled with crowds of people excited against the King. Charles in fear fled to York. The Commons demanded that he should give up the command of the army. Charles said, "No; not for an hour."

7. The Civil War then began. Most of the nobility, gentry, and clergy were in favour of the King, who set up his standard at Nottingham with an army of 10,000 men. The inhabitants of London and the large towns, chiefly merchants, tradesmen, and shopkeepers, were for the Parliament; and raised an army, under the Earl of Essex, to oppose the King.

During this terrible conflict, which lasted from 1642 to 1653, ten battles were fought, with various success. Charles was at first victorious; but at Marston Moor¹ (1644) his army, under his nephew Prince Rupert and the Duke of Newcastle, was totally defeated, chiefly by Oliver Cromwell's Ironsides. Again at Naseby² (1645) his troops were utterly routed, and his hopes destroyed.



He then fled to Oxford, and afterwards to the Scottish army at Newark,³ which offered to take his part if he would sign the Covenant. This, however, he refused to do; and the Scots, before returning to their own country, handed him over to the Parliament.

¹ Marston Moor.—In Yorkshire; 4 or 5 miles west of York.

² Naseby.—In Northamptonshire.

³ Newark.—On the Trent; 20 miles north-east of Nottingham (For Newark and Naseby, see Map, p. 47)

8. The Parliament was now divided into two parties—Presbyterians and Independents: the former wished only to limit the King's power, not to destroy it; the latter, of whom Cromwell was chief, desired to destroy the throne. By secret orders from Cromwell, Charles was seized, and carried to Hampton Court.¹ Thence he escaped to the Isle of Wight; but being forced to take refuge in Carisbrooke² Castle, he was there closely guarded.

9. The Parliament, of which the Presbyterians formed the majority, now began to fear the growing power of Cromwell, and to suspect him of planning the destruction of the King.

Cromwell, on his return to London, having heard of the murmurs of the Presbyterians, sent Colonel Pride, with a number of troopers, 1648 A.D. to surround the House of Commons, and prevent any from entering who would not favour his designs. Two hundred Presbyterians were therefore turned away, and only about forty Independents were allowed to enter. This was called Pride's Purge. Those that remained voted thanks to Cromwell, and resolved on the death of the King.

10. Out of this scanty House, with some persons from the army, was formed what they called a High Court of Justice, for the trial of the King. Before this self-created court the King was brought, accused of acts of tyranny,—of raising taxes without the consent of Parliament, and of making war upon his subjects.

After a trial of seven days, he was condemned to death, and beheaded in front of Whitehall Palace, before a crowd of people, Jan. 30, 1649 A.D. on a cold winter day, when the ground was covered with snow. His bleeding head was held up by the executioner, who called out, "This is the head of a traitor."

Charles left three sons—Charles, James, and Henry—two of whom became King in turn; and three daughters,—one of whom, Elizabeth, died in Carisbrooke Castle of a broken heart after her father's execution,—another, Mary, married the Prince of Orange, and was the mother of William III.

11. *Notes of Progress.*—During this reign lived the Dutch painters Rubens and Vandyck, who enjoyed the favour of Charles, himself a lover of the arts. The Irish linen manufacture was established. Letters were sent by a weekly post. Coffee was now first used in England.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded? How long did he reign? Give dates. Whose son was he? Whom did he marry? Of what did his reign chiefly consist? How did the struggle end? 2. What siege took place early in this reign? Where is Rochelle? Whose stronghold was it? By whom were they besieged? Who tried to raise the siege? With what result? What happened to the Duke of Buckingham?

3. What Act did the King sign in

¹ *Hampton Court.*—A palace near the village of Hampton on the Thames, 15 miles above London.

² *Carisbrooke.*—A village and castle 2 miles west of Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

1628? What was the Petition of Right? Did he keep this law? Who complained? What followed?

4. How long was it before he called another Parliament? How did he then govern the country? Whom did he place at the head of State affairs? Who was over the Church? Who then began to suffer? What did they suffer?

5. What next caused most discontent? What was ship money? What were the first acts of the Long Parliament? What occurred in Ireland in 1641?

6. Into what two great parties was the population divided? Which party sided with the King? Of whom was the Parliament chiefly composed? When did Charles order to be arrested? Was the "order" obeyed? What rash act followed? What effect had it on the people of London? Whether did the King flee? What did the Commons demand? What was his answer?

7. What now began? Who were in favour of the King? Where did he set up his standard? With how many men? Who sided with the Parliament? Who commanded the army of the Parliament? How long did the Civil War last?

last? How many battles were fought? Who was at first victorious? In what two great battles was he defeated? By whom chiefly? Whether did he flee? and thence? What offered the Scottish army made to him? With what result?

8. How was Parliament now divided? What was the view of the Presbyterians respecting the King's power? and of the Independents? Who was chief of these? What was now done with the King? By whose order? Where was he afterwards confined?

9. What did the Parliament now fear? and suspect? What did Cromwell do on his return to London? For what purpose? What then took place in the House?

10. What court was formed for the trial of the King? Of what was he accused? How did the trial end? Where was he beheaded? When? What family did he leave? What became of Elizabeth? Who was Mary's son?

11. What two printers lived in this reign? What manufacture was established in Ireland? How were letters sent? What beverage began to be used?

THE COMMONWEALTH

1649 to 1660 A.D.—11 years.

OLIVER CROMWELL, PROTECTOR, 1653 to 1658 A.D.

1. The first act of the Commons after the death of Charles was to abolish the House of Lords, and govern the country alone. Young Charles, the son of the late King, was, however, acknowledged King by the Scots; who, though they had opposed his father's tyranny, had no wish to overturn the throne. Charles therefore went to Scotland, signed the Solemn League and Covenant, and was crowned at Scone.¹

The Scots, under David Leslie, having been defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar,² Charles gathered together the scattered remains

¹ Scone (pronounced *Sloon*), 2½ miles north of Perth. In the ancient Abbey of Scone the Kings of Scotland were wont to be crowned, sitting on a famous stone (the *Lia Fail*, or Stone of Des-

tiny), now part of the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey. (See BRIEF HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, pp. 13 and 27.)

² Dunbar.—On the coast; nearly 30 miles east of Edinburgh.

of the army, and boldly marched into England. He was followed by Cromwell to Worcester, and was there completely defeated. He sought safety in flight, and wandered about in the Midland Counties for more than a month, pursued by his enemies.

1651 A.D. It is said that on one occasion, seeing some of Cromwell's troopers coming in search of him, he climbed into an oak-tree close by. There he concealed himself for many hours, and through the leaves saw the red coats of his pursuers, who rode under the very tree in which he was concealed! When the troopers were gone, he took refuge with a family named Penderell; and, disguised as a peasant, worked at cutting fagots in the wood. After some time, he reached the sea-shore, where he got on board a vessel and escaped to France.

2. During the Dutch War for the empire of the sea (1652-1654), a great battle was fought between the English and Dutch fleets off Portland,¹ in which Admiral Blake defeated the Dutch Admiral Tromp, capturing many of the enemy's ships and destroying others.

3. A dispute having arisen between Cromwell and the Parliament, the former marched to the House with three hundred soldiers. Leaving these outside, he entered; and walking up and down with his hat on, began to rail against the members.

1653 A.D. Then, stamping with his foot upon the floor, he said, "Get you gone, and give way to honester men." His soldiers poured in, and quickly cleared the House. He then left the hall, locked the door, put the key in his pocket and retired.

A new Parliament was formed from the lower orders of the people, called Barebone's Parliament, after one of its leading members; but this was soon dismissed by Cromwell, who in 1653 was chosen by his officers Lord Protector of the Commonwealth.

4. Oliver Cromwell, now practically Sovereign of England, called a lawful Parliament, proclaimed religious freedom, and ruled the nation with wisdom. He attempted to form a new House of Lords; but in this he was opposed by the Commons, whom he therefore dismissed; and after that he reigned almost as an absolute monarch.

But he was no longer happy. Plot after plot was laid against him; and a book was written called *Killing no Murder*, in which his death was said to be needed by the nation. On reading this his mind was filled with fear. He always afterwards carried pistols, and wore armour under his clothes.

1658 A.D. At length his health gave way: he was seized with ague, and died in the fifty-ninth year of his age, leaving two sons, Richard and Henry, and four daughters. Richard Cromwell, by his father's will, was made Protector; but in five months he gave up the

¹ *Portland*.—A peninsula in the south of Dorsetshire.

office, and retired to his farm at Cheshunt, where he lived as a country gentleman.

5. The country was now in a state of alarm. The army seemed to have all power, and every one feared a military despotism; but General Monk marched from Scotland with 7000 troops, entered London, and proposed a free Parliament. This new Parliament met on the 25th of April 1660, and sent to Charles an invitation to return 1660 A.D. to his country and wear the crown. This invitation he gladly accepted, and he entered London on the 29th of May,—his thirtieth birth-day.

6. The *Society of Friends* (commonly called Quakers), a sect of Puritans, arose about this time: their leader was George Fox. Jamaica was taken from Spain (1655), and Dunkirk from the French (1658). Milton, the great poet, was Cromwell's Foreign Secretary.

QUESTIONS.—1. How long did the Commonwealth last? Give dates. What did the Commons do first after the death of Charles? Who acknowledged the young Charles as King? Where was he crowned? What did he sign? Who fought the Battle of Dunbar? Who won? What did the young Charles then do? What was his success? What did he do after his defeat at Worcester? Relate his adventure in the oak. With whom did he afterwards take refuge? To what country did he at last escape?

2. What great naval victory was gained in 1652? Where? By whom?

3. Relate Cromwell's extraordinary conduct with the Parliament. What Parliament was then formed? Did it last long? What followed?

4. What now was Cromwell's position?

How did he act? What attempt failed? Why? What was the consequence? Was he happy? Why not? What book was now published? How did it affect him? What was the consequence? At what age did he die? What family did he leave? Who was made Protector? How long did he keep the office? What did he then do?

5. What was now the state of the country? What was feared? Who brought an army to London? Whence did he come? What did he propose? When did the new Parliament meet? What was at once done? On what day did young Charles enter London?

6. What sect arose about this time? Who was its founder? Name two possessions gained. From whom? Give dates.

3.—CHARLES II.

1660 to 1685 A.D.—25 years.

1. Great was the joy throughout England when Charles II. entered London. The road was strewn with flowers, and the bells rang merrily for the Restoration of Monarchy. The people, weary of 1660 A.D. the severe morality of the Puritans, were very glad to have the throne filled by a King who cared for little else than worldly pleasure; and the serious mood of the former time was exchanged for a licentious spirit, which too soon spread over the whole nation.

2. In 1665 London was visited by a terrible Plague, which in one

summer carried off 100,000 souls. The rich fled in terror from the city; 1665 trade and commerce stood still; grass grew in the streets; silence A.D. reigned everywhere, broken only by the rumbling of the dead-cart and the sad wail of the plague-stricken inhabitants, strangely mingled with the noise of rioting and drunkenness, which abounded even in the midst of the fearful pestilence.

On many of the dwellings where the plague had entered was written, "Lord, have mercy on us." Great pits were dug in the neighbourhood of London, a quantity of lime thrown in, and into these the bodies of the victims were thrown, heaps upon heaps, from the cart.

3. In the following year the Great Fire of London broke out in 1666 the night of Sunday, September 2nd. The wind was high, and A.D. the flames spread rapidly among the wooden houses, burning fiercely for four days, and laying waste all the City from the Tower to the Temple, and from Smithfield to the Thames.

Four hundred streets, thirteen thousand houses, and eighty-nine churches, including St. Paul's, were destroyed. It is wonderful that not more than seven or eight lives were lost. The flames made the night as light as day for ten miles around London! This awful fire, however, did great good, by destroying those parts most infected by the plague, and burning out its last dregs.

4. A great persecution of Presbyterians and Dissenters commenced in the reign of Charles, who, though he had promised not to interfere with religion, was determined to allow no form of worship but that of the Church of England. Accordingly, with the help of the Earl of Clarendon, an Act of Uniformity was passed; and two thousand ministers, who had obtained livings under Cromwell, were turned out, 1662 and forbidden to preach. Many Dissenters were confined in A.D. prison. One of these was John Bunyan, who lay twelve years in Bedford jail, and wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress* during his confinement. Heavy fines were laid on all who refused to attend the worship of the Church of England: any who met elsewhere were hunted down by bands of soldiers, imprisoned, and tortured.

5. A war had been carried on against the Dutch by sea since 1665, in which the English had been victorious; but in 1667 the Dutch A.D. fleet sailed up the Thames, burned many ships, destroyed Sheerness,¹ and retired. Never before had an enemy's guns been heard by the people of London; and they have never been heard since.

6. In 1678 a disgraced clergyman, named Titus Oates, spread a report that a plot was laid by the Catholics to assassinate the King, destroy 1678 London, and massacre all the Protestants. This caused so much A.D. alarm that many Catholics were put to death, two thousand cast into prison, and thirty thousand driven out of London, and for-

¹ Sheerness.—A sea-port on the island of Sheppey; 40 miles from London.

bidden to come within twenty miles of the city. Titus Oates having been rewarded with £1200 a year, other wretches, hoping for gain, came forward with similar tales, causing the death or imprisonment of many persons of all classes.

7. In 1679 was passed that famous Act known as *Habeas Corpus*¹—an Act which prevents any one from being kept in prison without trial. 1679 A.D.

8. The last great event of the reign was the Rye House Plot, laid with a view of murdering the King and giving the crown to the young Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles. The plan 1683 A.D. was, to stop the royal coach and shoot the King on his return from Newmarket² races. For this purpose a cart was to be overturned in the middle of the road, near the Rye House.³ But the whole was discovered, and the conspirators were beheaded or hanged.

Charles II. died in 1685. Before his death he declared himself to have been a Roman Catholic, though he had all his life professed to be a Protestant. 1685 A.D.

9. The Test Act, requiring all officers of the Crown to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and to declare themselves members of the Church of England, was passed in 1673. The names "Whigs" and "Tories" took the place of "Roundheads" and "Cavaliers." Greenwich Observatory was built in 1676. St. Paul's was rebuilt by Wren (1671-1709).

QUESTIONS.—1. How long did Charles II. reign? Give dates. How was he received in London? What is the event called? Of what were the people weary? What change came over the nation?

2. What happened in London in 1666? How many died? How did the rich act? Describe the state of the city. What sounds mingled with the wail of the sufferers? What was written on many dwellings? How were the dead buried?

3. What occurred in 1679? When did the fire break out? What part of London was destroyed? How many streets? houses? churches? How many lives were lost? What good was done by the fire?

4. What persecution commenced with Charles's reign? What Act was passed?

What were its effects? What famous man was imprisoned under this Act? Where? How long? What book did he write in prison? Who were heavily fined? What did those suffer who met for worship out of the Church?

5. With whom was England now at war? What occurred in 1667 in connection with this war?

6. Give the date of Titus Oates's plot. What report did Oates publish? What was the effect? What was his reward? What followed?

7. What Act was passed in 1679? What was its object?

8. Name another plot of this reign. What was its object? Who was Monmouth? What plan was adopted for carrying out these designs? How did it end? Give date.

¹ *Habeas Corpus*.—A writ addressed to the keeper of a prisoner, requiring him to produce him for trial at a certain time. It is so called from its opening words.

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² *Newmarket*.—Thirteen miles north-east of Cambridge.

³ *Rye House*.—In Hertfordshire, near Hoddesdon; about 16 miles north of London.

9 What Act was passed in 1673? came into use? What observatory was
What did it require? What names built? What church was rebuilt?

4.—JAMES II.

1685 to 1688 A D —3 years.

1. The Duke of York, brother of the late King, now came to the throne as James II. Being a strict Romanist, he was no favourite with the people; but as he promised to uphold the Protestant religion none opposed his being King. He, however, went openly to Mass, and soon showed that he could not endure any religion but his own. He even expressed his intention of making it once more the religion of England.

A conspiracy was therefore set on foot for taking away his crown and giving it to the Duke of Monmouth, his nephew. Argyle, one of the chief conspirators, was to make a descent on Scotland, while Monmouth was to land on the south coast of England. Argyle, 1685 A.D. however, failed in his attempt, and was taken prisoner and headed in Edinburgh before Monmouth landed.

2. When Monmouth arrived at Lyme,¹ he had but about 100 followers; but as the common people were in his favour, he was soon at the head of 6000 men. He was met, however, by the King's forces at Sedgemoor,² and totally defeated. He fled on horseback as far as his horse could carry him. Then changing his clothes for those of a peasant, he wandered about for two days. Thereafter, by means of bloodhounds, he was found in a ditch, half-famished, with a few peas in his pockets.

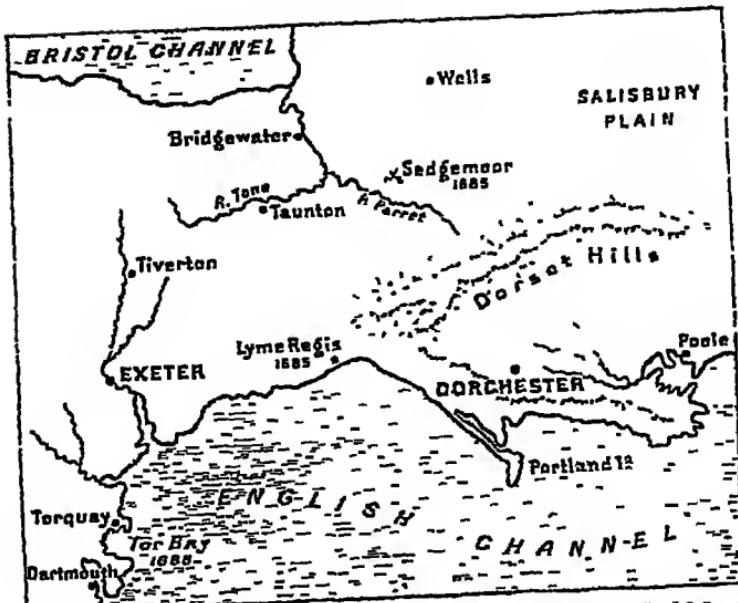
When taken before the King he begged for life; but James knew no mercy, and had him put to death on Tower Hill. His followers who were taken prisoners in the battle were cruelly treated. Many were murdered in cold blood after the battle by Colonel Kirke, who 1685 A.D. hanged them by scores on the sign-post of an inn at Taunton.³ Numbers more were condemned to most cruel deaths in the Bloody Assize by the brutal Judge Jeffreys—a ready tool in James's hands—who, for his zeal in this foul butchery, was made Lord Chancellor.

3. James, feeling now safe upon the throne, began to unfold his great design—which was to make England once more a Roman Catholic country. In order to favour the Catholics, he abolished the penal laws which punished all classes of nonconformists, Catholic and Protestant alike.

¹ *Lyme*, or *Lyme-Regis*, in Dorsetshire; 22 miles west of Dorchester

² *Sedgemoor*—East of Bridgewater in Somersetshire.

³ *Taunton*—On the Tone in Somersetshire; 12 miles south-west of Bridgewater. Kirke's soldiers were ironically called "Kirke's lambs."



On their behalf, also, he interfered in the appointments to the highest offices in the universities; and he drew up a Declaration of Indulgence, which gave liberty of conscience to all his subjects. 1687 A.D. This he ordered to be read in all the churches. The London clergy refused to do so; and seven bishops, one of them an archbishop, wrote a petition against the Declaration.

James, in anger, sent them all to the Tower, where they remained for a week before they were brought to trial. But when he heard the shouts of joy that rang through the streets of London at the news that the jury had pronounced the bishops "Not Guilty," his anger knew no bounds. He then resolved to bring his people to obedience by force of arms. For this purpose he sent over to Ireland for soldiers, who, being Catholics, would more zealously espouse his cause, and assist him in governing the nation.

4. But the spirit of the English was now raised against him beyond all hope of reconciliation. An invitation was sent by the chief of the nobles and clergy to William, Prince of Orange (who had married James's daughter Mary, and was also grandson of Charles I. and nephew of James), to come and take the crown. William accepted the invitation, and on November 5th, 1688, landed at Torbay¹ in Devonshire, with 15,000 men.

¹ *Torbay.*—A crescent-shaped bay in Devonshire, on which Torquay stands

Very soon all England declared in his favour. All James's friends forsook him. Even his younger daughter Anne, and her husband, George, Prince of Denmark, were on the side of William. James's first care was now to provide for his own safety and that of his wife and son. These he sent to France, and himself fled by night to Sheerness, where a vessel was waiting to take him to them.

He was no sooner on board, however, than he was seized, and brought back to London: but a second attempt succeeded; and he was warmly welcomed by the French King, who gave him a home in the Palace of St. Germain.¹ There he spent the remaining twelve years of his life, and died in 1701. By his first wife, Anne Hyde, he had two daughters, Mary and Anne, both of whom sat on the throne; and by his second, Mary, he left a son, James, afterwards called the Pretender.

5. In the beginning of 1689 a vote was passed by Parliament, declaring that James had forfeited the crown, and thanking William A.D. 1689 for his timely help. The crown was then settled upon William and Mary. The Declaration of Rights, afterwards embodied in the Bill of Rights, was drawn up, stating the extent of the King's power and the liberties of the people. These events are styled the Revolution.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded Charles II.? How long did he reign? Give dates. Who was James? Was he a favourite? Why not? Why was he not opposed? What did he soon show? What was his intention? What conspiracy was formed? What plans were formed for the purpose? What was Argyle's fate?

2. Where did Monmouth land? With how many men? How many joined him? Where was he met by the King's forces? What followed? How did he act? Was he taken? Relate the circumstances. What was his fate? What was the treatment of his followers? Who were their brutal murderers? How was Jeffreys rewarded?

3. What did James now do? What laws did he abolish? What was his motive? How did he deal with the universities? What did he command to be read in the churches? Who opposed

this? What followed? What was the verdict of the jury? What was the effect on the people of London? What was James's conduct? How did he resolve to rule the nation?

4. What course was now taken by the English? Who was William? Whom had he married? Whose grandson was he? Whose nephew? When did he land? Where? With how many men? How was he received? By whom was James forsaken? How did he act? Whither did he first flee? What thence took place? Did he afterwards escape? Where did he spend the rest of his days? When did he die? What family had he? What was his son James afterwards called?

5. What vote was passed in Parliament in 1689? Upon whom was the crown settled? What Bill was signed by William? What are these events styled?

¹ *St. Germain.*—On the Seine; 10 miles west of Paris.

5.—WILLIAM III. AND MARY II.

WILLIAM, 1689 to 1702 A.D.—13 years.
MARY, 1689 to 1694 A.D.—5½ years.

1. William had not long been seated on the throne when the banished James resolved on making an effort to regain the crown. With the help of the French King, he landed in Ireland with a small force. The Irish, being Catholics, were in his favour; and when he entered Dublin thousands flocked to his standard, and he was soon at the head of a large army.

2. After the failure of the siege of Londonderry, and his defeat at the Boyne,¹ James fled back to France, leaving his generals to carry on the war as best they could; but William soon brought these to submission, and returned in triumph to England.

3. William's chief desire was to humble the power of France; and by this the nation was plunged into very great expenses, and burdened with a debt which it has never since been able to pay. At the close of his reign the National Debt² amounted to £11,000,000.

The French King, on the other hand, wished to replace James on the throne of England, and prepared a great fleet to invade its shores. He was defeated, however, in 1692, off Cape la Hogue,³ and his plans fell to the ground. Many battles were fought on the Continent by William, but at length peace was made by the Treaty of Ryswick⁴ (1697).

4. In 1701 was passed the Act of Settlement, which provided that none but Protestants should in future sit on the throne of England; that in case neither William, nor Anne who should succeed, had children, the Princess Sophia of Hanover should be heir to the throne.

In the spring of the next year, while William was residing at Hampton Court, he fell from his horse and broke his collar-bone. His health being delicate, he did not survive the shock, but died at Kensington.⁵ Mary had died eight years before him.

5. *Important Events.*—In this reign Peter the Great of Russia worked as a ship-carpenter at Deptford.⁶ The Toleration Act for the relief of Dissenters was passed in 1689; and the Triennial Act (providing that

¹ *The Boyne*—A river flowing into the Irish Sea, on the east coast of Ireland.

² *National Debt.*—In 1672 it amounted to nearly 800 millions of pounds.

³ *Cape la Hogue*—On the eastern side of the peninsula of Cotentin, in the north-west of France. It is 80 miles south of the Isle of Wight.

⁴ *Ryswick*—A village of Holland; 2 miles south-east of The Hague.

⁵ *Kensington*.—Then a western suburb of London, now included in it. In the palace there, Queen Victoria was born in 1819.

⁶ *Deptford*.—Pronounced *Det'ford*; a naval port on the Thames, immediately above Greenwich.

a new Parliament should be chosen at least once in three years) in 1691. The massacre in their own homes of the Macdonalds of Glen-coe¹ (1692), who had been somewhat slow to take the oath of allegiance, throws a shade on William's fair fame.

QUESTIONS.—1. How long did William reign? Give dates. Did James try to regain the crown? Who assisted him? Where did he land? How was he received there?

2. What town did James besiege? With what result? In what battle was he defeated? What did James then do?

3. What was William's chief aim? What was caused by his wars? What did the debt amount to when he died? What was the aim of the French King?

What means did he use? Did he succeed? Where was his fleet defeated? When? What treaty ended this war? Date.

4. What Act was passed in 1701? What were its provisions? What caused William's death? Where did he die? When did Mary die?

5. What is said of Peter the Great? What Act was passed in 1659? What in 1694? What massacre took place in 1692? What was their offence? Whose fame is tarnished by it?

G.—ANNE.

1702 to 1714 A.D.—12 years.

1. Anne was the second daughter of James II., and sister of the late Queen Mary II. Her husband was Prince George of Denmark; who, however, took no part in the government.

2. During nearly the whole of her reign war was waged with France, and many were the victories gained by the English under the famous Duke of Marlborough; who, for his services, was rewarded with a splendid palace and estate in Oxfordshire, named Blenheim,² 1704 from a great battle which he won. In 1704 Gibraltar³ was A.D. captured from Spain by Admiral Rooke and Sir Clonesley Shovel,—an important possession to the English, as it forms the key to the Mediterranean.

3. In 1707 England and Scotland were really united,—Scotland 1707 sending sixteen peers and forty-five (she now sends seventy-two) A.D. commoners to Parliament, but retaining her own law-courts and religion. After that she began to increase rapidly in wealth and importance.

4. In 1713 the war with France ended in the Treaty of Utrecht,⁴ by

¹ *Glencoe.*—In the north-east of Argyleshire, south of Loch Levin. The massacre was brought about by Macdonald's enemies, Sir John Dalrymple and the Earl of Breadalbane. Thirty-eight persons were slaughtered, and many more perished in their flight.

² *Blenheim.*—The village near which the battle was fought (1704) is on the Danube, 23 miles N. W. of Augsburg.

³ *Gibraltar.*—A rocky fortress on the south of Spain.

⁴ *Utrecht.*—In Holland, 21 miles south-east of Amsterdam.

which England gained Hudson Bay, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia; and was allowed to retain Gibraltar and Minorca, taken from Spain. The Duke of Marlborough, on returning home, fell into 1713
A.D. disgrace, for having taken bribes from a Jew who supplied the army with bread. He was in consequence deprived of the command of the army, and he retired to Blenheim House.

5. Anne died of apoplexy, aged forty-nine; having by her amiable disposition and virtue won the title of "The Good Queen 1714
A.D. Anne." She had nineteen children, who all died in childhood.

6. *Constitutional Changes.*—The most important change in the Constitution during the Stewart Period was the fixing of a limit to the royal power, and the acknowledgment of the claims of the subject, by the Bill of Rights, on the accession of William III.

The charters of liberty granted by sovereigns centuries before had been grossly violated, even by those who had granted them. The Tudors had exercised a power almost despotic. But after the invention of printing, there arose a freedom of thought and a love of liberty, which the Stewarts strove in vain to crush. In the inglorious effort, Charles I. lost his head, and James II. his crown.

Thus it became evident that only while the rights of the people were protected would the stability of the throne be secure. By the Bill of Rights, the power of King, Lords, and Commons was more evenly balanced; a salutary restraint was exercised upon each estate by the others; the varied interests of the population were more firmly represented; and the general well-being of all classes promoted.

7. *State of the Country.*—The country was still to a great extent uncultivated, and consisted chiefly of marsh-land and forest. The morals of the people were very bad;—drunkenness was fearfully common, and the prisons were always full of criminals. Arts, manufactures, and mining had made but little progress. Communication between distant parts was very difficult, from the want of good roads. When it was made known that the "Flying Coach" would leave Oxford at six in the morning and reach London at seven the same evening, it was thought a difficult and dangerous undertaking; and a journey from London to York in winter took six days.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded William III? How long did Anne reign? Give dates. Whose daughter was she? Whose sister? Whose wife?

2. What war was waged during her reign? Who commanded the English forces? How was he rewarded? What fortress was taken in 1704? By whom?

3. When were the English and the Scottish Parliaments united? On what terms?

4. What treaty ended the war with France? Date. What did England gain? What is said of Marlborough's subsequent conduct? What did he thereby lose?

5. What caused the death of Anne? At what age? What was her character? What is said of her family?

6. What important change took place in the Constitution during the Stewart Period? What is said of the charters

of former sovereigns? What is said of the power of the Tudors? What spirit arose after printing was invented? Who strove to subdue it? What were the effects? What became necessary to the safety of the throne?

7. What was the state of the country? of morals? How is this shown? What was the state of arts and manufactures? Why was communication difficult? What curious facts are stated respecting travelling?

CHIEF DATES—STEWART PERIOD

	A.D.
Gunpowder Plot (James I.)	1605
Petition of Right (Charles I.)	1628
Long Parliament (Charles I.)	1640
Civil War commenced (Battle of Edgehill) (Charles I.)	1642
Marston Moor (Charles I.)	1644
Battle of Naseby (Charles I.)	1645
Charles I. beheaded.	1649
Cromwell Protector (Commonwealth)	1653
Restoration (Charles II.)	1660
Plague in London (Charles II.)	1665
Fire of London (Charles II.)	1666
Habeas Corpus Act (Charles II.)	1679
Revolution (James II.)	1688
Bill of Rights (William and Mary)	1689
Act of Settlement (William III.)	1701
Battle of Blenheim (Anne)	1704
Union of English and Scottish Parliaments (Anne)	1707

CHIEF AUTHORS

Ben Jonson—dramatic poet—died A.D. 1637

Jeremy Taylor—Bishop of Down and Connor—wrote *Holy Living, Holy Dying*, and other works—died A.D. 1667.

John Milton—great poet—Cromwell's Latin secretary—wrote *Paradise Lost*, and other poems, though quite blind—died A.D. 1674

John Bunyan—a tinker of Bedford, a soldier, and afterwards a Baptist preacher—wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress* during an imprisonment of twelve years—died A.D. 1688

Richard Baxter—a Presbyterian minister—wrote *The Saints' Rest*, and many other works—died A.D. 1691

John Dryden—poet—wrote plays and poems, and translated *Virgil*—died A.D. 1700.

John Locke—mental philosopher—wrote *An Essay on the Human Understanding*, &c—died A.D. 1704.

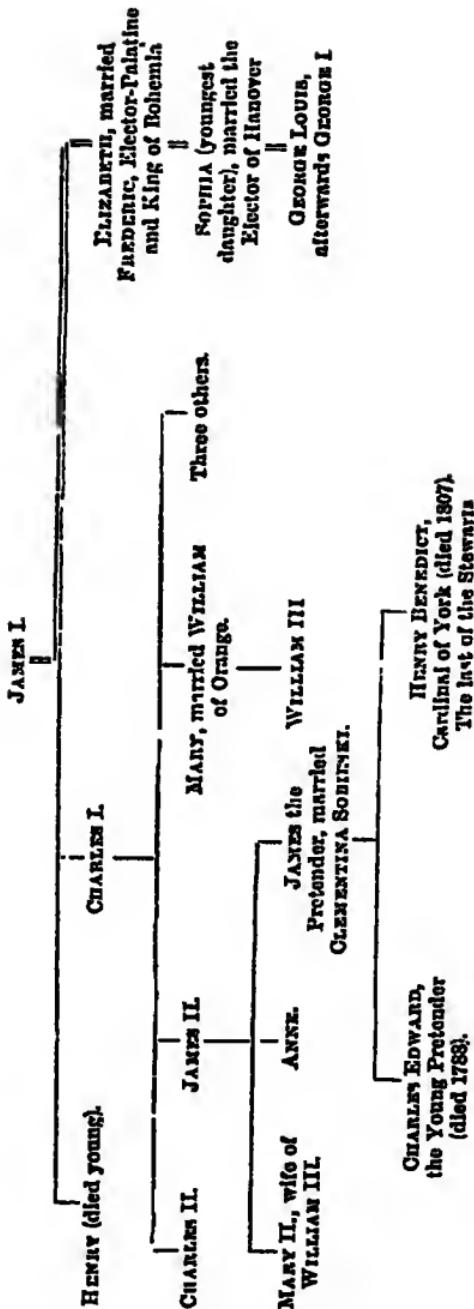
CHIEF ARTISTS

Painters.—Rubens (1577–1640); Vandyck (1599–1641); Sir Peter Lely (1617–1680).

Architects.—Inigo Jones (1572–1652); Sir Christopher Wren (1632–1723).

GENEALOGICAL TREE

CONNECTING THE STEWARTS WITH THE GUELPHS.



IX.—HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

From 1714 A.D.—6 Sovereigns.

LEADING FEATURES:—Increasing Influence of the House of Commons
—Unexampled Industrial Progress and Commercial Prosperity.

George I (great-grandson of James I)	began to reign .	1714	Regency of the Prince of Wales 1611	George IV (son, began to reign .	1820
George II (son) .....	.....	1727	William IV (brother) .....	.....	1830
George III (grandson, .....	....	1760	Victoria (niece) .....	.....	1837

1.—GEORGE I.

1714 to 1727 A.D.—13 years.

1. George I, Elector of Hanover, who became King of England in his fifty-fifth year, was the son of Sophia of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I.¹ He had married his cousin, Sophia of Brunswick, but had treated her very cruelly, shutting her up in a castle of Hanover for forty years, and not allowing her to see her own children.

2. His first act was to impeach the Lords Oxford, Ormond, and Bolingbroke, who had opposed his being King, and had favoured the Pretender, the son of James II., whose party took the name of Jacobites, from *Jacobus*, the Latin for James. Oxford was imprisoned for two years. Ormond and Bolingbroke fled to the Continent, and their estates were forfeited to the Crown.

3. In 1715 a rebellion broke out in Scotland in favour of the Pretender, headed by the Earl of Mar, who raised an army of 10,000 men, and proclaimed him King. His forces were defeated at Sheriffmuir,² by the royal troops under the Duke of Argyle; and on 1715 A.D. the same day a rebel army, under the Earl of Derwentwater, was defeated at Preston.³ The Earl of Mar fled with the Pretender to France. Derwentwater and many others were executed. Upwards of one thousand persons were banished to America.

4. Perhaps the strangest event of this reign was the famous South Sea Bubble, which brought ruin upon thousands of families. It will be remembered that William III., unable to meet the expenses of his wars

¹ Grand-daughter of James I.—Daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I., who married the Elector Palatine. (See *Genealogical Tree*, p. 76.)

² Sheriffmuir.—In the south of Perthshire; 8 miles north-east of Stirling.

³ Preston.—In Lancashire; 28 miles north-east of Liverpool.

by taxes alone, borrowed large sums of money from wealthy merchants and others at a certain rate of interest. Greater sums still were borrowed in the reign of Anne, and also in that of George I., when the National Debt amounted to about £50,000,000 sterling.

The South Sea Company, being the greatest creditors of the State, offered to become the only ones, by paying all the others; to take a lower rate of interest; and to advance to the Government 1720 A.D. £7,000,000 to meet present expenses. All they asked of Government was the power to raise a loan from the shareholders and others, and to have the sole right of trading to the South Seas. This offer the Government accepted.

5. Stories were then told of great fortunes to be made by lending money to the Company, and were fondly believed by the people. Crowds of shareholders came to change their Government stock for South Sea stock. Thousands of people of all classes poured in with all the money they could bring together, in the hope of making great fortunes. So intense did the excitement become, that some even gave £1000 in cash for a £100 share in South Sea stock!

6. But the mighty Bubble was soon to burst. Other companies sprang up, offering great fortunes for small subscriptions. They had one scheme for extracting silver from lead, another for making salt water fresh, a third for importing a lot of large jackasses from Spain, and many others equally foolish.

The South Sea Company, jealous of these, and seeking to stop them, raised suspicion against themselves. Suspicion became conviction; the eyes of the people were opened; and no more shares were wanted. Those who had bought them began to feel uneasy, and wished to sell; but no one would buy. The Company's offices were closed; and all that shareholders had to look at was worthless pieces of paper.

7. In 1727 the King, during a visit to his subjects in Hanover, was taken ill while travelling in his carriage, and died next day. Though King of England for thirteen years, he could neither 1727 A.D. write nor speak the English language!

8. The Riot Act was passed in 1715; and the Septennial Act, by which a Parliament was allowed to last seven years, in 1716. About this time inoculation¹ was first tried on criminals.

QUESTIONS.—1. Name the Sovereigns of the period. Mention its leading features. How long did George I. reign? Give dates. Trace his descent from James I. Whom had George I. married? How had he treated her?

¹ *Inoculation*.—The communication of small-pox to a person, by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh. The disease so communicated is exceedingly mild, and is a preventive of the natural disease. Inoculation is now superseded by vaccination, in which vaccine matter, taken from the teats of cows, is introduced into the system. Cow-pox is the result, and that, while itself a very mild ailment, is a sure preservative from small-pox.

2. What three lords did he at once impeach? Why? Who was the Pretender? What were his followers called? Why? Which of the three lords was imprisoned? Who escaped?

3. What rebellion broke out in 1715? By whom was it headed? What took place at Sheriffmuir? Who else was defeated on the same day? Where? What became of the Earl of Mar? And of Derwentwater? How many were banished?

4. What was the strangest event of the reign? What was the effect of the scheme? Whence arose the National Debt? To what did it now amount? Who were the greatest creditors of the

State? What offer did they make? What terms did they ask of the Government? Was the offer accepted?

5. What stories were then told? With what effect? What price was at length given for a £100 share?

6. What caused the Bubble to burst? Mention three of the mad schemes. How did the South Sea Company now act? What followed?

7. Where was the King when he died? What singular defect had he as King of England?

8. Give the date of the Riot Act. Date of Septennial Act. What was it? What experiment was tried on criminals?

2.—GEORGE II.

1727 to 1760 A.D.—33 years.

1. George II. was the only son of the late King. He had married Caroline of Anspach—a good and learned princess. His eldest son, Frederick, who was now twenty years of age, was called over from Hanover to be made Prince of Wales. During the first twelve years of the reign the country enjoyed peace; and the King's chief minister was Sir Robert Walpole, who, chiefly by means of bribery, continued to hold the office of Premier for fifteen years.

2. In 1739 a war broke out with Spain, caused by the Spaniards searching British vessels suspected of smuggling on the coast of Spanish America. Portobello, a town on the Isthmus of Panama, was taken by the English. The city of Paita, on the coast of Chili, was taken 1741 by Anson;¹ who also captured a Spanish galleon, or treasure A.D. ship, with gold to the value of £300,000. An attack made by the English on Cartagena, a town on the northern coast of South America, failed; great numbers of Englishmen were slain, and thousands more were carried off by disease in that unhealthy climate.

3. In 1743 the English army at the Battle of Dettingen² was led by the King in person. His aim was to restore to Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, her dominions, which had been taken from her by 1743 the Elector of Bavaria, the King of Prussia, and the King of A.D. France. King George, who behaved with great bravery, put the French army to flight. Maria Theresa regained her crown.

¹ Anson.—Commodore Anson made a voyage round the world, which occupied the years 1741-1744.

² Dettingen.—In Bavaria; 18 miles east of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The English had the Austrians for allies.

4. In 1745, Charles Edward, son of the Pretender, resolved to obtain the crown of England; and leaving France, he landed in Scotland with seven officers. The people of Edinburgh opened their gates to him, and he took up his quarters at Holyrood Palace.

Great numbers flocked to his standard; and when Sir John Cope with the royal troops drew near Edinburgh, the young Pretender, at the head of 2000 Scots, went out to meet him. A battle was fought at Prestonpans;¹ and the Highlanders dashed so furiously upon the English, first firing their pistols, and then rushing on with their claymores, that they gained a complete victory.

5. If Charles Edward had at once marched to London, he would have had a chance of gaining the crown; but he trifled away six weeks at Edinburgh with grand balls and parties; and when he crossed the Border with 5000 men, the people did not rise in his favour as he had expected. He, however, took Carlisle, marched to Manchester, and forward as far as Derby; but his Highland chiefs would proceed no further, and he was compelled to retreat to Scotland. His last battle was fought at Culloden,² where, in less than an hour, he was completely defeated by the English, under the Duke of Cumberland.

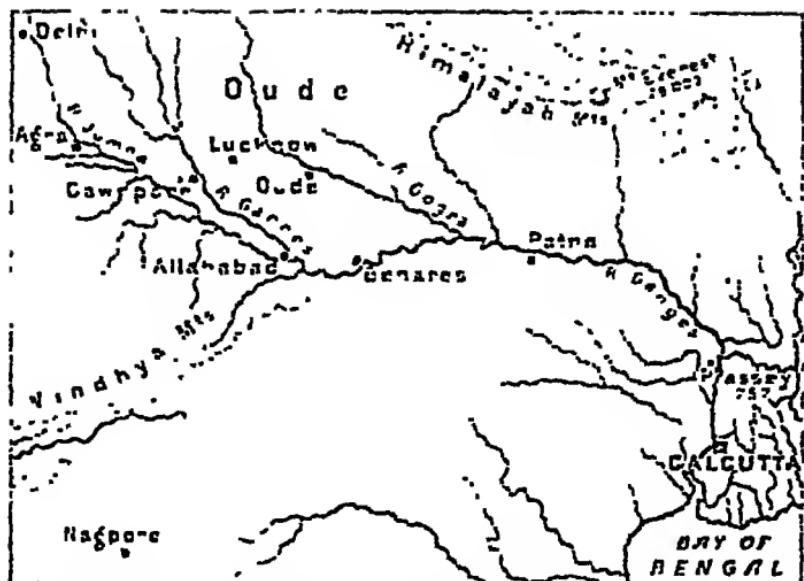
He fled to the hills, and wandered about for five months. A reward of £30,000 was offered for his head; but he was not captured. In a ragged and wretched condition he took boat, and, setting sail from near the very spot where he at first landed, escaped to France. Many of his friends were executed, some were transported, and a few pardoned. His was the last effort of the Stewarts to regain the British throne. His later days were spent at Rome, where, it is said, he became a miserable drunkard, and died of apoplexy in 1788.

6. In 1748 the war with France ended in the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle;³ but a fresh dispute arose in 1756 (the Seven Years' War), and hostilities by land and sea were carried on between the English and the French in all parts of the world, though chiefly in India and North America.

The French were determined to destroy the English settlements in both quarters; but in India all their efforts were rendered fruitless by the bravery and prudence of Lord Clive, who took away all the French possessions in that part of the world, and by the great Battle of Plassey⁴ conquered the vast and valuable territory of Bengal. Shortly before that, the Viceroy of Bengal had suffocated one hundred and twenty-three English prisoners, by shutting them up for a whole night in the Black Hole of Calcutta.

¹ *Prestonpans*.—On the Firth of Forth; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Edinburgh. ² *Culloden*, or Drumossie Moor; 8 miles north-east of Inverness. ³ *Aix-la-Chapelle*.—Near the frontier of Belgium; 40 miles south-west of Cologne.

⁴ *Plassey*.—In Bengal, on the right bank of the Hoogly; 90 miles north of Calcutta.



7. In North America, Quebec, then the capital of Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, was taken by the English under General Wolfe, 1759 who was killed in the assault; and the whole of that extensive A.D. country came into the possession of England.

In the same year a victory was gained over the French forces on the Continent, at the famous Battle of Minden;¹ and the French fleet was destroyed off the coast of Bretagne, one dark stormy night, by Admiral Hawke.

8. George II. died suddenly of heart disease, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His eldest son, Frederick, had died from the 1760 stroke of a cricket ball some years before, leaving nine children, A.D. the eldest of whom came next to the throne as George III.

9. *Important Events.*—In this reign a great revival of religion took place, under the preaching of Whitefield and the two Wesleys, John and Charles, who separated from the Established Church of England, and founded the Society of Wesleyan Methodists.—The Porteous riot in Scotland took place in 1736: a smuggler named Wilson was being executed at Edinburgh: the hangman and the soldiers were pelted by the mob, who also made a rush to get Wilson out of their hands: Captain Porteous fired on the crowd, and several were killed; for which he was seized by the enraged mob, and hanged on a dyer's pole.

The British Museum was founded in 1753. The famous William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, became leader of the House of

¹ Minden.—On the Weser; 35 miles west of Hanover.

Commons in 1756. Admiral Byng was shot for neglecting to engage the French fleet at Minorca in 1757.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded George I.? How long did he reign? Give dates. Whose son was he? Who was his wife? Where was his eldest son? Why was he called to England? How long did peace last? Who was Premier? How long?

2. With whom did war break out in 1739? Why? What towns were taken by the English? Where is Portobello? Where is Palia? What prize did Anson capture? What attack failed? Where is Cartagena? Of what did many die?

3. What battle was fought in 1743? By whom? For what purpose? Who had wronged Maria Theresa? How did the King behave in battle? What followed?

4. Who raised the rebellion of 1745? What city welcomed him? Where did he reside? Who marched to oppose him? What battle was fought? Describe the battle.

5. What should Charles Edward now have done to gain the crown? What did he do? With what force did he enter England? Was he successful? How far did he proceed? Why did he retreat? Where was his last battle

fought? What did he then do? What reward was offered? Was he captured? What became of him? Where did he die? In what condition?

6. What treaty was signed in 1748? When did war again break out between England and France? Where was it chiefly carried on? What had the French determined to do? What great battle was fought in India? What territory did England gain? Who was the English commander? What sad event had taken place just before this at Calcutta?

7. Who gained the advantage in North America? What town was taken? Where situated? Who was killed in the assault? What victory was gained over the French in Europe, on land? What on the sea? By whom?

8. What caused the King's death? How old was he? What had caused the death of the Prince of Wales?

9. What religious society was founded in this reign? By whom? What riot took place in Scotland? Describe it. What institution was founded? What famous statesman is named? What officer was shot for neglect of duty? What duty had he neglected?

3.—GEORGE III.

1760 to 1820 A.D.—60 years.

1. George III., grandson of the late King, came to the throne at the age of twenty-two, and at a time when Britain had become the most powerful nation in the world. During the Seven Years' War, in which England was the ally of Prussia against Austria, Russia, and France, twenty-five islands, nine cities, and twelve millions of 1763 treasure had been taken. Spain joined the enemies of England A.D. in 1762; but in the following year peace was restored by the Treaty of Paris.

2. In 1765 a dispute arose with the American Colonies. The English Government claimed the right of taxing them, although they had no voice in Parliament; and accordingly it passed the Stamp 1765 A.D. Act. This raised such a storm of anger that it was repealed: but the right was still claimed; and in spite of the loud warnings of Pitt,

Fox, and Burke, taxes were laid on tea and other articles imported to America.

The Americans, however, were in no humour to submit to pay them; and a cargo of tea, sent from England to Boston,¹ was turned over-board in Boston harbour by the enraged inhabitants. England resolved to enforce submission by the sword. Large bodies of troops were sent out. The Americans raised an army in their own defence, under the command of George Washington, and threw off their allegiance

to Britain.

1776 A.D. In 1776 they drew up a Declaration of Independence, and formed a union of thirteen States, under the name of the United States of America.

A desperate struggle was carried on for seven years, during which many bloody battles were fought with various success; but at last Lord Cornwallis, with 7000 British troops, being hemmed in at Yorktown² by the skilful movements of Washington, was

forced to surrender. Another English army, under General Burgoyne, had surrendered at Saratoga³ some time previously; and now

1783 England decided to give up the strife. A treaty was drawn up in 1783, by which the independence of the States was acknowledged. A general peace with America, France, Spain, and Holland, which, during the struggle with the States, had all been united against England, soon followed.

3. England, once more at rest from the din of war, was now enjoy-

¹ Boston.—Capital of Massachusetts.

² Yorktown.—In Virginia; 50 miles

³ Saratoga.—In New York State; 32

miles north of Albany, and the same distance from Lake Champlain.

ing great prosperity at home, and cultivating the arts of peace; but a fresh source of trouble arose in 1789, when a terrible Revolution broke out in France, which plunged the continent of Europe into the deepest gloom. At Paris, a mob, excited by poverty and oppression, rose up against King Louis XVI., whom, with his Queen, they seized and beheaded.

France was declared a Republic, the law was set at nought, and a number of fearful events followed during twenty-two years, by which nations were shaken to their foundations, thrones overturned, and fertile districts drenched in blood.

4. On the death of the King and the Queen of France, war was declared against the new Republic by Britain, Holland, Spain, Austria, and Prussia. The English took Toulon; but they were driven back by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte, a Corsican officer, who soon attracted the attention of all Europe by his skill as a general.

He drove the Austrian forces almost out of Italy, and compelled the German States to sue for peace. Thereafter he sailed across the Mediterranean with a great fleet and army to invade Egypt, intending, if possible, to reach and conquer the Indian Empire. After taking possession of Malta on his way, he landed at Alexandria,¹ marched to Cairo,² and gained the Battle of the Pyramids.

But his fleet was pursued by Nelson, and utterly defeated in Aboukir



5. The French Revolution, following closely upon the emancipation

¹ *Alexandria*.—A famous city of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, near the western mouth of the Nile.

² *Cairo*.—The chief city of Egypt; on the right bank of the Nile, 112 miles

south-east of Alexandria. The Pyramids are on the opposite side of the Nile.

² *Aboukir Bay*.—East of Alexandria, between Aboukir Castle and the Rosetta mouth of the Nile.

of the American Colonies, had an evil influence on Ireland. Both Protestants and Catholics were dissatisfied with the arbitrary and oppressive methods of government adopted by the English.

They attempted a Rebellion in, 1798, but it was speedily put down. This suggested the necessity of binding Ireland more closely to the empire. After much opposition in Ireland, the Union of the Parliaments was accomplished in 1801. Ireland was to send thirty-two lords and one hundred commoners to the Imperial Parliament.

6. Having now several great armies at his command, Napoleon resolved on the conquest of Europe. He at once made preparations for invading England, and collected a number of gunboats to convey his troops; but his plans were so closely watched by Nelson, that the project had to be given up.

Lord Nelson then attacked the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar¹ in 1805, and totally defeated them; but lost his life by a bullet fired from the enemy's rigging. His death caused the nation much grief; and to this sad loss was added that of two great statesmen, Pitt (the younger) and Fox, who died the following year.

While the French were defeated by sea, they were victorious on land. In the great Battle of Austerlitz,² Napoleon crushed the power of Austria (1805); and in that of Jena,³ the next year, he defeated the army of Prussia.

7. Napoleon, now Emperor of France and King of Italy, tried to extend his power still further by filling the thrones of Europe with his relatives. Having craftily taken the King of Spain prisoner, he claimed the crown for his brother Joseph. At this the Spaniards were so enraged that they rose in arms throughout the country, and called upon England for help.

An army of 10,000 men was sent to Spain, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington), who defeated the French at Vimiera;⁴ and thus began the Peninsular War. A great number of battles were fought, in almost all of which the British troops were victorious.

Victory after victory added glory to the English arms. The French armies were step by step driven across the Pyrenees. The last important battle was fought at Vittoria;⁵ after which Wellington entered France, and scattered the remains of Soult's army at Toulouse.⁶

¹ *Trafalgar*.—On the south-west coast of Spain; 25 miles south-east of Cadiz.

² *Austerlitz*.—In Moravia (Austria); 70 miles north-east of Vienna.

³ *Jena*.—Fifty miles south-west of Leipsic.

⁴ *Vimiera*.—Thirty-five miles north of Lisbon.

⁵ *Vittoria*.—Thirty miles south of Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay.

⁶ *Toulouse*.—In the south of France; 130 miles south-east of Bordeaux.

8. Meanwhile Napoleon had resolved on an invasion of Russia, and in 1812 marched into that vast country with an army of nearly half a million men. He intended taking up his winter quarters at Moscow; but on arriving at that city his progress was checked by its flames. The inhabitants had set fire to their houses and fled.

He was therefore compelled to retreat. But his provisions were exhausted; the Russian winter had set in; the snow already lay deep upon the ground; and during that terrible march homewards almost the whole of his fine army perished from starvation and the attacks of the Russians.

9. The nations of Europe now united to crush the power of Napoleon; and an army of Russians, Swedes, Germans, Austrians, and Prussians met and defeated him at the Battle of Leipzig,¹ entered Paris, and forced him to resign the throne. He retired to the island of Elba;² and Louis XVIII. was made King of France in 1814.

Early in the next year, however, he left Elba, landed in France, and marched to Paris. There he was soon surrounded by thousands of his old companions-in-arms, who were ready to lay down their lives in his service. Once more he mounted the throne; but his glory was soon to end. He was met on the plains of Waterloo,³ near Brussels, by the British and Prussian armies, under the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blücher, and in a long and bloody battle, fought on Sunday, June 18, 1815, was completely defeated.

Napoleon fled from the field, but afterwards gave himself up to the English, and was sent a prisoner to the lonely island of St. Helena.⁴ There he lingered six years, and died in 1821.

Thus ended a long and terrible war, which in twenty-two years had cost hundreds of thousands of human lives, and raised the National Debt from £239,000,000 to £866,000,000! It was happily followed by a peace which was almost unbroken for forty years.

10. In 1820 died King George III., in the eighty-second year of his age and the sixtieth of his reign—the longest and most remarkable in English history. During the last ten years he had been afflicted with a disordered mind, which had made him unable to fulfil the duties of King; and a Regency had been appointed under his eldest son, George, who now succeeded as George IV.

11. *Important Events.*—In this reign Captain Cook made three voyages round the world (1767–1770), and was killed at Owhyhee⁵ by a native.

¹ Leipzig.—In Saxony; 60 miles north-west of Dresden.

² Elba.—In the Mediterranean, off the coast of Italy, between Corsica and Tuscany. [Brussels.]

³ Waterloo.—Ten miles south of

⁴ St. Helena.—An island in the South Atlantic; 1200 miles from the coast of Africa.

⁵ Owhyhee, or Hawaii, the largest and southernmost of the Sandwich Islands.

in the South Pacific.

In 1797 the seamen in the British navy mutinied, demanding more pay. At Spithead¹ they were easily pacified; but at the Nore,² they seized the ships, and did not return to their duty till the ringleaders were arrested and hanged.

12. *Notes of Progress.*—Sunday schools were founded by Robert Raikes in 1781. Gas was first used in the streets of London in 1807. The first steam-vessel was launched on the Clyde in 1812. Several important inventions and improvements in machinery were made, among which may be named the steam-engine, by James Watt; the "spinning-jenny," by James Hargreaves; a spinning-machine called the "mule," by Samuel Crompton; and the power-loom, by Dr. Cartwright. The *Times* was the first newspaper printed by steam-power, 1814.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded George II.? How long did he reign? Give dates. What relation to the late King? What was the position of the nation? How many islands had been taken? How many cities? How much treasure? What treaty was signed in 1763?

2. What Act caused the dispute with America in 1765? Why was the Stamp Act repealed? What was still claimed? Who warned the Government against taxing the Americans? What desperate act was done at Boston? What did England then do? How did the Americans act? Who commanded their forces? What deed was drawn up? When? How long did the war last? How did it end? What two generals surrendered? What treaty was drawn up? What nations had been united against Britain?

3. In what year did the first French Revolution breakout? What took place at Paris? How many years of trouble followed?

4. Who now declared war against the French Republic? What port did the English capture? By whom were they driven back? What was Napoleon? How did he attract the attention of Europe? What was his success against the Austrians? the Germans? What country did he then invade? What was his object? What did he take on the way? Where did he land? Whither

did he march? What battle did he gain? What battle on sea was fought? Where? By whom gained? What occurred in this battle? Whither did Napoleon then march? By whom was he defeated in Syria? What did he then do? What did he become? When?

5. What was the state of Ireland? What happened there in 1798? What did this lead to? When? On what terms?

6. What was Napoleon's next resolve? What country did he prepare to invade? Why were his plans not carried out? What battle was fought in 1805? By whom? Who was killed in this battle? What two statesmen died the next year? What two great battles did Napoleon gain by land?

7. What was his next attempt? What crown did he claim? For whom? What effect had this on the Spaniards? Of whom did they ask assistance? Was it granted? How many men were sent? Under whose command? What war now commenced? In what year? Name the last two battles. Date?

8. What country had Napoleon meanwhile invaded? With how many men? What was his success? What took place on his march homewards?

9. Who now united against him? With what effect? Whither did he retire? Who was made King of France? Date? What took place the next year?

¹ *Spithead.*—A roadstead between Portsea Island and the Isle of Wight, or between Portsmouth and Ryde.

² *The Nore.*—A roadstead in the estuary of the Thames, opposite Sheerness.

What great battle followed? When? By whom gained? What became of Napoleon? To what sum was the National Debt increased? How many years of peace followed?

10 When did George III die? How long had he reigned? What was the state of the King's health during the last ten years of his reign? Who had been Regent?

11 Who sailed three round the world in this reign? What became of him? What mutinies took place in 1797?

12 Who founded Sunday schools? Date of first use of gas in London streets? Date of first steam-ship on the Clyde? Name four inventions in machinery. What newspaper was first printed by steam?

4.—GEORGE IV.

1820 to 1830 A.D.—10 years.

1. Soon after the Prince Regent became King, a conspiracy was formed to murder the Cabinet Ministers, break open the prisons, and set London on fire; but the plot was discovered, and Thistlewood, the chief conspirator, with several others, was executed.

2. George IV. had for twenty-five years been married to Caroline of Brunswick, but had used her very cruelly; and she had long been forced to live away from him. On his coming to the throne, however, she returned to England to claim her position as Queen.

On her arrival, serious charges of misconduct were brought against her; but these had to be abandoned. Yet, at his coronation in Westminster Abbey, she was not admitted to the ceremony, though she actually went to the door. A few days afterwards she died of a broken heart. Her coffin bore, at her own request, the words, "Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England."

3. In 1824 war was declared against Burmah,¹ a warlike and powerful country of Farther India, for outrages committed on British subjects. The British forces were victorious; and Aracan and ¹⁸²⁴ A.D. Temasserim, on the east of the Bay of Bengal, were given up to Britain.

4. Early in this reign, the Greeks, who had long been subject to the Turks, and cruelly oppressed, rose in rebellion against them, and showed so much courage and bravery, that Britain, France, and Russia agreed to help them to obtain their freedom.

A fleet was sent to Greece, under the command of Admiral Codrington, which in a few hours destroyed the whole Turkish navy in the harbour of Navarino.² Greece was then formed into a kingdom; and Otho was made King in 1827.

¹ *Burmah*.—A once powerful state of Farther India, lying north of Siam, and south of Tibet and Assam.

² *Navarino*.—A fortified sea-port of Greece, near the south-western point of Morea.

George IV. died in 1830, aged sixty-eight ; and, having no son, was succeeded by his brother William, Duke of Clarence.

1830 A.D. 5. *Important Events.*—During this reign Captains Ross and Parry sailed to the Arctic Seas in search of a passage to the east coast of Asia. In 1825 many were ruined through mad speculations ;—it is said that above £40,000,000 were lost that year. The Test and Corporation Acts¹ were repealed in 1828. The Catholic Emancipation Bill passed in 1829.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded George III. ? How long did George IV. reign ? Give dates. What plot was formed at the beginning of the reign ? Who was chief conspirator ? What became of him ?

2. Whom had George IV. married ? What treatment had his wife met with ? What did she do when her husband became King ? What took place at the coronation ? What effect had this treatment on the Queen ? What was inscribed on her coffin ?

3. What war took place in 1824 ?

What was the cause of it ? What conquests were made ?

4. What took place in Greece ? Who helped the Greeks ? In what way ? Who commanded the fleet ? What did he do ? What was Greece then made ? Who became King ? In what year ? At what age did George IV. die ? Who succeeded ?

5. What expedition was sent out in this reign ? What took place in the money-market in 1825 ? What Acts were repealed in 1828 ? What Bill was passed in 1829 ?

5.—WILLIAM IV.

1830 to 1837 A.D.—7 years.

1. William IV. was son of George III., and brother of the late King. He married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. The two most important events of his reign were the passing of the Reform Bill, and the Emancipation of the Slaves.

1832 A.D. The Reform Bill was passed in 1832. Its object was to increase the number of voters at elections ;—to give to those towns that had lately grown populous the right of sending members to Parliament ; and to take away that privilege from other towns which had become small and insignificant. While this measure was being hotly disputed in Parliament, great riots took place at Bristol, Nottingham, and Derby.

2. In 1833 all the slaves in the British Colonies were set free. Twenty million sterling was granted by the nation to pay the slave-owners. Eight hundred thousand slaves thus became free men. William Wilberforce, who, forty-six years before, had proposed this measure, and had laboured hard since that time to bring it

¹ *Test and Corporation Acts.*—The Test Act, passed in 1673, required all civil and military officers to receive the communion according to the rites of the English Church. The Corporation Act, passed in 1661, required the same of all officers in corporations. Both Acts were results of the Restoration.

to pass, lived to see the desire of his heart accomplished. He died in 1833.

3. William IV. died in the seventy-second year of his age, having no issue. By his genuine goodness of heart, and constant regard for the interests of his people, he gained the noble title of "Father of his Country." A.D. 1837

4. The first railway was opened between Manchester and Liverpool in 1830, when Mr. Huskisson, the great promoter of it, was killed by accident.

Questions.—1. Whose son was William IV.? came free? Who first proposed this name? Give measure? When? What more is said dates. What? Who did he marry? What? What of Wilberforce? 3. At what age did William IV. die? What was his character? What title did he gain? 4. When is the first railway opened? Where? What accident happened on the occasion?

2. What noble deed was done in 1833? At what cost? How many slaves be-

C.—VICTORIA.

1837 A.D.

1. Queen Victoria ascended the throne June 20, 1837, in the nineteenth year of her age. Her Majesty is the daughter of the late Duke of Kent, who was the brother of William IV. and fourth son of George III. She was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819, and crowned at Westminster in 1838.

In 1840 Her Majesty married her cousin, Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and has had four sons, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Alfred, Arthur, and Leopold; and five daughters, Victoria, Alice, Helena, Louise, and Beatrice. (See page 91.)

2. At the Queen's accession Hanover became a separate kingdom, as, by the Salic law,¹ no woman can wear that crown; and Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of George III., became its King.

Between the years 1839 and 1840 a war raged in Afghanistan, Scinde, and the Punjab, by which a vast extent of territory was added to the Indian Empire.

War also broke out between the Sultan and Egypt, which greatly interfered with the Black Sea trade. The Sultan having asked aid of Britain, a fleet was sent to his assistance, which bombarded the strong town of Acre² in Syria, and brought the Pasha of Egypt to terms, and the war to a close, in 1840. A.D. 1840

¹ *The Salic law.*—So called, it is said, from the Salii, or Salian Franks, among

² *Acre.*—On the coast of Syria, near the foot of Mount Carmel. It is famous for its sieges. (See p. 21.)

3. In the same year a dispute arose with China about the importation of opium, a drug which the Chinese love to smoke and chew. 1840 A.D. The Emperor, wishing to put an end to these dangerous habits, ordered that no opium should be imported; and seized and destroyed many cargoes which British merchants tried to smuggle into Chinese ports from Indiā, where it is cultivated. He also imprisoned several British subjects.

War was declared. British troops captured several large towns, and compelled the Chinese to open five ports to British trade, to pay a large sum of money, and to give up the island of Hong-Kong,¹ which has ever since belonged to Britain (1843).

4. The year 1846 is memorable for the Repeal of the Corn Laws. High duties had been charged on all corn imported from abroad. This 1846 A.D. made bread dear; and Richard Cobden proposed that the duties should be removed. The farmers called loudly for protection; but by the eloquent speeches of Mr. Cobden in Parliament, and of Sir Robert Peel, who joined him, the cause of Free Trade triumphed, and the duty on wheat was fixed at a shilling per quarter.

5. The year 1848 was a very stormy one throughout Europe. A third Revolution took place in France. King Louis Philippe 1848 A.D. escaped to England, and France was once more a Republic. Louis Napoleon was chosen President, and afterwards Emperor, —a dignity which he retained till 1870.

In England, the Chartist raised great riots, and, with Feargus O'Connor at their head, caused much excitement throughout the nation. A rising also took place in Ireland, under Smith O'Brien and others. The leaders were taken and condemned to death; but the sentence was changed to transportation.

6. In 1851 the Great Exhibition was built in Hyde Park, from designs by Sir Joseph Paxton. The grand idea of International Exhibitions was first started by Prince Albert. This Exhibition was opened by Her Majesty and Prince Albert, May 1, 1851, and closed in October. The building was afterwards taken down and rebuilt at Sydenham. It is now known as the Crystal Palace.

7. In 1854 war was declared by England and France against Russia, in defence of the Sultan of Turkey, whose land had been invaded and his provinces north of the Danube seized by a Russian army. The Turks had, by a number of gallant efforts, driven the Russians back, when 5000 Turks were massacred by the Russian fleet at Sinope.²

The English and French fleets then sailed to the Black Sea, bombarded Odessa,³ blew up the powder-magazines, and captured thirteen

¹ Hong-Kong.—An island east of the entrance to the Canton river. It is now a British colony. It is 8 miles long, and from 2 to 6 broad.

² Sinope.—A sea-port of the Black Sea, on the coast of Asiatic Turkey.

³ Odessa.—A sea-port of Russia, near the mouth of the Dniester.

ships laden with war stores. The Russians besieged Silistria,¹ but failed to take it, and lost 30,000 men in the attempt.

8. The Allies now invaded the Crimea; and a battle was fought on the banks of the little river Alma,² in which they gained a great victory over the Russians. They then laid siege to Sebastopol, the great Russian stronghold on the Black Sea. During the siege the Russians made a desperate attack on the Allies in the valley of Balaklava,³ but without success, though they gained some advantages; and very shortly followed the terrible and bloody battle of Inkermann, which lasted twelve hours, and in which 8000 English and 6000 French defeated 50,000 Russians.

Lord Raglan having died, General Simpson took the command of the British forces; and he was soon succeeded by Sir W. Codrington.

The next battle was fought in the valley of the Tchernaya,⁴ in the summer of 1855. The Sardinians, who had joined the Allies with an army of 15,000 men, were attacked by the Russians in great force; but, being assisted by the French, they repulsed them with much slaughter. The Russians left 3000 men dead on the field.

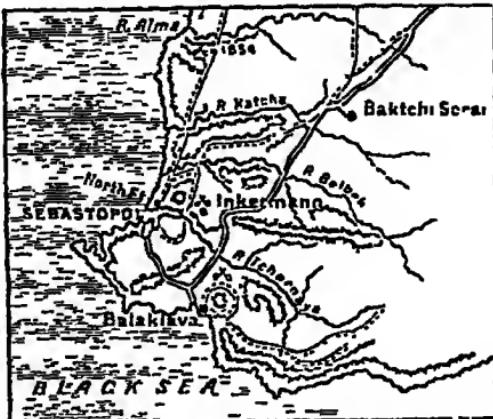
9. Meanwhile the siege of Sebastopol had been slowly but surely carried on; and now the final bombardment began. Day after day shot and shell were poured into the town from the batteries of the allied armies, setting fire to buildings, blowing up powder-magazines, and slaughtering the enemy to the number of a thousand per day. At length one night, under cover of the darkness, the Russian general, Prince Gortschakoff, drew off his troops in fine order, set the town on fire, destroyed the bridge across the river, and sank all the vessels of war in the harbour. The allied armies took possession of the town next day, but found little else than a heap of blackened ruins.

¹ *Silistria*.—A strongly fortified city on the Turkish side of the Danube, south of Sebastopol, from which Inkermann is about the same distance eastward.

² *Alma*.—A river of the Crimea, 17 miles north of Sebastopol.

³ *Balaklava*.—A sea-port 6 miles

⁴ *Tchernaya*.—The river which flows into Sebastopol harbour



It is said that during this terrible siege, which lasted nearly a year, there fell, of Russians, English, French, and Sardinians, no fewer than 100,000 men. The fleets also did their part in the war, by bombarding several Russian forts on the Baltic and Black Seas. Russia now sought peace; and a treaty was signed at Paris in 1856.

10 In 1857 the British rule in India was almost overturned by a general Mutiny, which broke out in Bengal among the Sepoys, or native soldiers—great numbers of whom are trained and employed by Britain for the protection of her East Indian Empire. These, at a given signal, rose in revolt, and overpowered the British troops. They took possession of Delhi¹ and other places, and at Cawnpore² savagely murdered great numbers of English gentlemen, ladies, and children, after treating them in a most brutal manner.

The rebels were, however, after a long and desperate struggle, brought to submission by the brave and good Sir Henry Havelock, and Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde. Havelock sank under the fatigue of the struggle. The government of India has been since brought under the Crown; and the East India Company is no more.

11. In 1859 fears of invasion, aroused by the attitude of France, were set at rest by the enrolment of Rifle Volunteers,—a movement by which England has been put into a state of defence unknown in former years.

The year 1861 was a year of mourning and sadness on account of the death of the Prince Consort, "Albert the Good." Never in the history of the nation has the death of a royal prince caused such deep and universal grief.

12 The Fenian Conspiracy in Ireland assumed serious dimensions in 1865, and in 1866 the *Habeas Corpus* Act was suspended in that island.

13 In 1867 a new Reform Bill passed, under a Tory Ministry, Mr. Disraeli being Premier. This Bill greatly increased the number of voters, enfranchised certain towns, the population of which had recently increased, and disfranchised others whose population had diminished. Six members were added to the representatives of Scotland.

14. In 1867 a British army was sent from India for the invasion of Abyssinia,³ and the release of a number of English captives whom Theodore, King of that country, refused to give up. The expedition was successful. The town of Magdala⁴ was besieged and taken (April 13, 1868), and the prisoners released. The King

¹ *Delhi*—On the Jumna, a tributary of the Ganges; 250 miles north-west of Lucknow. It was long the Mohammedan capital of India, and the seat of the Great Moguls, the Tartar Emperors, whose dynasty began in 1525.

² *Cawnpore*—A city on the Ganges;

50 miles south-west of Lucknow, and 628 from Calcutta.

³ *Abyssinia*—A country on the east coast of Africa, south of Nubia and west of the Red Sea.

⁴ *Magdala*—A rocky fortress, nearly 300 miles from the Red Sea.

shot himself. Sir Robert Napier, the commander of the expedition, was rewarded with the title of Lord Napier of Magdala.

15. The session of 1869 was occupied with a measure for the dis-establishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, which ceased to exist as a State Church on 1st January 1871.

The Irish Land Act, putting the relations of landlord and tenant on a more satisfactory basis, was passed in 1870. The same year produced an Elementary Education Act for England and Wales.

In 1872, Vote by Ballot in parliamentary elections was introduced experimentally, for a period of eight years; and an Act 1872 A.D. was passed providing a system of National Education for Scotland.

16. *Notes of Progress.*—The Penny Postage was adopted, chiefly through the efforts of Rowland Hill, in 1840. Great distress in Ireland arose from the potato disease in 1845, which by death and emigration lessened the population by nearly two millions. A Submarine Telegraph was laid from Dover to Calais in 1851. In 1852 the renowned Duke of Wellington died, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the great Nelson also lies. A Bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament was passed in 1858, when Baron Rothschild took his seat as member for London. A Treaty of Commerce between England and France was arranged by the Emperor Napoleon and Mr. Cobden in 1860. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark in 1863. In 1866 the great design of uniting Europe and America by a Submarine Telegraph Cable was successfully completed, two previous attempts (1858 and 1865) having proved failures.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who succeeded William IV.? In what year of her age? How long has she reigned? Give dates. Whose daughter is the Queen? Born where? When? Where crowned? When? Married whom? When? How many sons has the Queen? Give names. Daughters? Give names.

2. What kingdom was separated from the British crown in 1837? Why? Who became its King? What war raged from 1839 to 1840? What was gained by England? In what other war did England engage? Whose part did the English take? What town did they bombard? With what result?

3. Whence arose the dispute with China in 1840? What is said of opium? What order was given by the Emperor? How did he offend the English? What followed? What was the result of the war?

4. What laws were repealed in 1846? What was the effect of the Corn Laws? Who proposed to remove the duties on corn? Who opposed him? Who joined Mr. Cobden? At what was the duty on wheat fixed?

5. What took place in France in 1848? Who came to England? Who was made President? What did he afterwards become? Who raised riots in England? Headed by whom? What took place in Ireland? What became of the leaders?

6. Where was the Exhibition of 1851 built? Who designed it? Who first proposed it? Who opened it? What became of it afterwards?

7. What war commenced in 1854? In whose defence? Why? What took place at Sinope? What did the fleets then do? What town did the Russians besiege? What was their loss?

8. Where was the chief seat of war? What was the first great victory gained by the Allies? What town did they besiege? Name the next two battles. What is said of Balaklava? Of Inkermann? Name three British commanders in this war. Where was the next great battle fought? When? What is said of it? Between whom was it fought?

9. How had the siege been progressing? What was now commenced? With what effect? Who was the Russian commander? How did he now act? How long had the siege lasted? How many men had been slain? What part had the fleets taken in the war? Where was the treaty of peace signed? When?

10. What took place in India in 1857? What are Sepoys? What did they do when the signal was given? By whom were they subdued? Who lost his life in the struggle? How is India now governed?

11. What important movement commenced in 1859? In what year did Prince Albert die? What is said of the feeling which his death caused in the nation?

12. What conspiracy assumed a serious form in 1865? What was done in 1866?

13. What Bill was passed in 1867? Under whose auspices? What were its objects? How many new members did Scotland obtain?

14. What war took place in 1867-8? Its object? Its success? What became of Theodore? What town was taken? Who commanded the English? What was his reward?

15. What measure passed in 1869? When was the Irish Church disestablished? What Irish Act passed in the following year? What English Act? What Acts were passed in 1872?

16. When was the Penny Postage introduced? What caused distress in Ireland in 1845? When was the Telegraph from Dover to Calais laid? Death of Wellington? Where was he buried? When were Jews admitted to Parliament? Who first? Who arranged the treaty of commerce between England and France? When? Whom did the Prince of Wales marry? When? What great design was completed in 1860? After how many failures?

CHIEF DATES.—HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

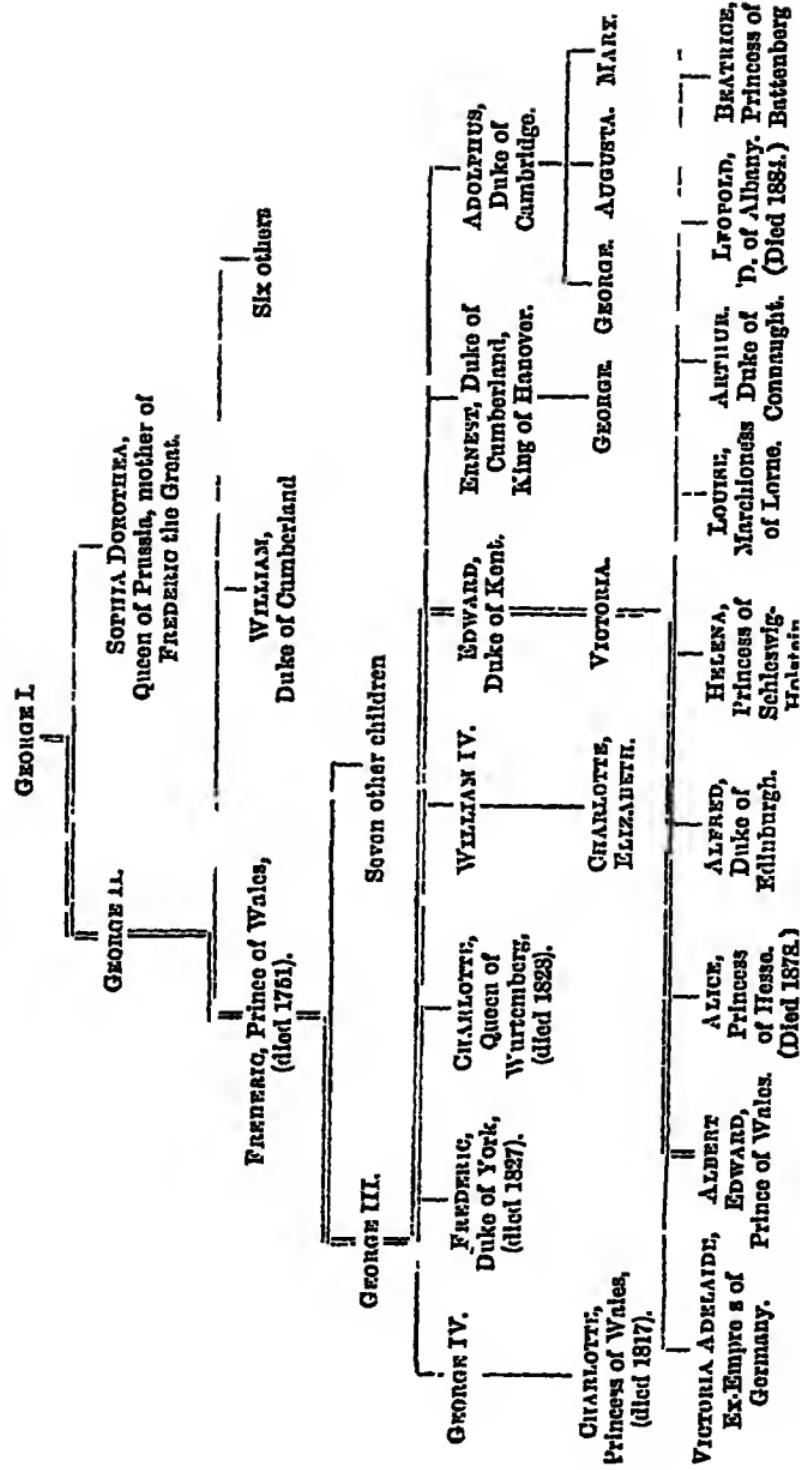
	A.D.
Jacobite Rebellion in Scotland (George I.).....	1715
Charles Edward's Rebellion in Scotland (George II.)...	1745
British Indian Empire founded (George II.)...	1757
Conquest of Canada (George II.).....	1759
Commencement of American War (George III.).....	1775
American Independence acknowledged (George III.).....	1783
French Revolution (George III.).....	1789
Irish Rebellion (George III.)..	1798
Battle of the Nilo (George III.).....	1798
Union of Great Britain and Ireland (George III.).....	1801
Battle of Trafalgar (George III.).....	1805
Peninsular War (George III.).....	1808
Battle of Waterloo (George III.).....	1815
Reform Bill (William IV.).....	1832
Slavery abolished in British Colonies (William IV.).....	1833
First Sikh War (Victoria).....	1845
Repeal of the Corn Laws (Victoria).....	1846

French Revolution (Victoria)....	1848
Annexation of the Punjab (Victoria)	1849
Crimean War (Victoria)....	1854
Indian Mutiny (Victoria)....	1857
Civil War in the United States (Victoria)....	1861
Death of Prince Albert (Victoria)....	1861
Cotton Famine in Lancashire (Victoria)....	1862
Marriage of the Prince of Wales (Victoria)....	1863
Fenian Conspiracy (Victoria)....	1865
Atlantic Cable laid (Victoria)....	1866
New Reform Bill (Victoria)....	1867
Abyssinian War (Victoria)....	1867-1868
Irish Church disestablished (Victoria)....	1869
Irish Land Act (Victoria)....	1870
Elementary Education Act for England and Wales (Victoria)....	1870
Illness of the Prince of Wales (Victoria).	1871
Ballot Act (Victoria)....	1872
Education (Scotland) Act (Victoria)....	1872

CHIEF AUTHORS

Joseph Addison (1672-1719)—Papers in the <i>Spectator</i>
Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727)— <i>Principia</i> .
Daniel Defoe (1661-1731)— <i>Robinson Crusoe</i>
Alexander Pope (1688-1744)—poet—Translation of <i>Homer</i>
Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)— <i>Gulliver's Travels</i>
James Thomson (1700-1748)—poet— <i>The Seasons</i>
Samuel Richardson (1699-1761)—first great novelist— <i>Pamela</i>
David Hume (1711-1770)— <i>History of England</i>
Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)— <i>Lives of the Poets</i>
Adam Smith (1723-1790)— <i>Wealth of Nations</i> .
Robert Burns (1759-1796)—poet— <i>Lyric Poems</i> .
William Cowper (1731-1800)—poet— <i>The Task</i> .
Lord Byron (1788-1824)—poet— <i>Childe Harold</i>
Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832)—prose and poetry— <i>Waverley Novels</i> .
S. T. Coleridge (1772-1834)—poet— <i>The Ancient Mariner</i> .
Felicia Hemans (1793-1835)— <i>Songs of the Affections</i>
Robert Southey (1774-1843)—prose and poetry— <i>Joan of Arc</i>
W. Wordsworth (1770-1850)—poet— <i>The Excursion</i> .
Henry Hallam (1778-1859)— <i>History of the Middle Ages</i>
Alfred Tennyson (born 1810)—poet— <i>In Memoriam</i> .
Lord Macaulay (1800-1859)— <i>History of England</i> .
Charles Dickens (1812-1870)—novelist— <i>David Copperfield</i> .

GENEALOGY OF THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK



SUMMARY OF RECENT EVENTS.

1872.—Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India, was murdered at Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, by an Afghan convict.

1873. A strike of about 60,000 miners in South Wales, rather than submit to a reduction of wages, caused much distress. The price of coal in London rose to 52s. a ton.

— Sir Bartle Frere obtained the assent of the Sultan of Zanzibar to a treaty for the abolition of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa.

1874.—Prince Alfred (second son of the Queen) was married to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, January.

— General Sir Garnet Wolseley destroyed Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee (West Africa). The cause of the war was the interference of the Ashantees with the commerce of neighbouring tribes who were under the English Protectorate. The King renounced by treaty all claim of sovereignty over these tribes.

— The Fiji Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, were annexed to England, by request of the natives.

— Mr. Gladstone suddenly dissolved Parliament. The elections gave the Conservatives a large majority. The Gladstone Ministry resigned, and the second Disraeli Ministry was formed.

1874.—An Act was passed for the better administration of the law respecting Public Worship, having for its object to check the increase of Ritualism in the Church of England.

— An Act was passed abolishing Lay Patronage in the Church of Scotland, and transferring the election of ministers to the communists and adherents in each congregation.

1875.—Acts were passed amending the laws relating to disputes between Employers and Workmen. Severe penalties were instituted for molesting and persecuting those who do not join in trade disputes.

— The English Government purchased from the Khedive of Egypt, for £3,800,000, about nine-twentieths of the shares in the Suez Canal.

1876.—Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in London (April 28), and in India (January 1, 1877).

1878.—A Convention or defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey was signed at Constantinople (Jime). England agreed to protect Turkey from aggression in Asia. Turkey promised reform, and gave up Cyprus to be administered by England.

— A new Afghan War was begun, to force an English alliance on the Ameer Sheer Ali. In 1881 Candahar was handed over to the new Ameer, Abdurrahman, and the British troops withdrew.

— A Zulu War began. Cetewayo the king was captured in 1879.

1880.—The Conservatives were defeated in a General Election, and Mr. Gladstone again became Prime Minister.

— The Boers of the Transvaal revolted; but they submitted after being promised self-government under British suzerainty.

1881.—Ireland was in a disturbed state; coercive measures were passed, and the Land League was suppressed.

— Lord Beaconsfield died in April.

1882.—Lord Frederick Cavendish was murdered in Dublin. The murderers were discovered next year, and were hanged. The Prevention of Crimes Act was passed.

— In consequence of disturbances in Egypt, a British force was sent there, and restored the Khedive's authority.

1883.—The native tribes in the Soudan revolted under "the Mahdi." An Egyptian force under Colonel Hicks was annihilated.

1884.—General Gordon was sent to relieve Khartoum, but had to defend himself there.

— The Third Reform Act was passed, granting Household Franchise in counties.

— Prince Leopold died suddenly at Cannes.

1885.—An expedition was sent to relieve Gordon; but before it got near Khartoum the city was taken by the Mahdi, and Gordon was killed.

— The Gladstone Ministry was defeated on the Budget, and the Marquis of Salisbury formed a Conservative Ministry. A Redistribution of Seats Bill was passed—England and Wales, 495 members; Scotland, 72; Ireland, 103. The leading principle of the Bill was that of single member constituencies. Parliament was dissolved toward the end of the year.

1886.—The Salisbury Ministry was defeated in February, and Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister for the third time. In June the Ministry was defeated on the motion for the second reading of a Government of Ireland Bill, and Parliament was again dissolved.

— In the new Parliament (July) the majority was against Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and he resigned. Lord Salisbury again became Prime Minister.

1886.—Upper Burma was annexed to the British Empire in India.

— The Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act was passed, giving crofters more secure tenure and compensation for improvements.

1887.—The Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated with great enthusiasm all over the empire (June 21).

— Parliament passed the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Act, and a new Irish Land Act.

— The Queen's sovereignty over Zululand was proclaimed at Ekowe.

1888.—The Emperor Frederic III. of Germany (the Queen's son-in-law) died, after a reign of three months.

— A Local Government Act for England and Wales was passed. A Special Commission was appointed to examine charges of being in league with conspirators and murderers, brought against Mr. Parnell and other Irish members.

1889.—A Local Government Act for Scotland and a Scottish Universities Act were passed. The former established partial free education; which was completed in 1891.

— Mr. H. M. Stanley reached the East Coast of Africa, after relieving Emin Pasha at Wadelai.

1890.—The Report of the Special Commission (1889) declared the letters on which the charges of *The Times* were founded, to have been forgeries; but Mr. Parnell and others were found to have sanctioned intimidation which led to crime, and to have conspired against landlords.

— The British Government made an agreement with the German Government, by which their respective spheres of influence in Africa were defined. Heligoland was ceded to Germany, and the protectorate of Zanzibar was granted to Great Britain.

— During their trial at Tipperary, for inciting to lawlessness, Messrs. William O'Brien, M.P., and John Dillon, M.P., fled to America, and appealed to the Irishmen there for funds. On their return, they were imprisoned for six months.

— A decision of the Divorce Court in the O'Shea case led to the rupture of the Irish Parliamentary party. The majority elected Mr. Justin McCarthy as leader in place of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell died in October 1891.

1891.—Parliament passed the Irish Land Purchase Act, and the Free Education Act (England and Wales).

1892.—Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, died at Sandringham.

— Mr. J. Chamberlain became Liberal Unionist leader in the Commons, Lord Hartington having become Duke of Devonshire.

— A General Election in July placed the Salisbury Ministry in a minority. Lord Salisbury resigned, and Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister for the fourth time.

— Lord Tennyson, the Poet-Laureate, died, aged 83.

